Cheyenne & Arapaho TRIBAL TRIBUNE

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Photo by Billy Williamson

The 2011 Cheyenne and Arapho tribes' graduation ceremony was held May 4, 2011 in Clinton, Okla.

Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Tribune
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Photo by Rosemary Stephens

J. C. High Eagle was guest speaker at the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' graduation ceremony.

Dream, believe, achieve

By Rosemary Stephens, Editor-in-Chief

All across Indian country caps will fly into the air at graduation ceremonies. As they are released, so are hopes and dreams for a bright future.

Exactly why this year's Cheyenne and Arapaho tribe's graduation ceremony theme was dream, believe, achieve.

The graduation ceremony honoring all high school and college graduates was held May 4, 2011 at the Frisco Center in Clinton, Okla.

"I want to say thank you to the parents, the grandparents, the friends, relatives and our special guests here tonight to honor our graduates … thank you for being here," Teresa Dorsett, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Dept. of Education, executive director said. "To the graduates, our theme this year is dream, believe and achieve and I want you to think about that for a moment … sometimes our youth seem to almost need our permission to dream, believe and achieve. You don't need anyone's permission to dream, it's in you to believe you can achieve your dreams and you can do anything you want in life."

Over 110 Cheyenne and Arapaho high school and college students were listed for the 2011 school year as graduates.

"I want to welcome everyone tonight and thank all of you that came tonight," Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Gov. Janice Boswell said. "We are very proud of our graduates, all our high school, college and all of our head start graduates this year. You are on your way toward your future and each and every one of you can achieve whatever you set your mind to. My grandparents taught me to always pray and that's what we do at every function, ceremony … we pray, so no matter how hard it gets in life, no matter where you travel, continue to pray and Maheo will continue to watch over you … to take care of you and help you take care of anything that comes toward you."

Special guest and speaker for the evening ceremony was J.C. High Eagle.

High Eagle served with the National Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA) for over 41 years before retiring to pursue his career in music and poetry. He is of Osage and Cherokee heritage and plays the traditional American Indian flute in addition to country music. He has over 190 songwriting and composition credits as well as multiple published works of literature and philosophical writings.

"Indian Country has never failed to produce good people, good leaders, like yourselves sitting here. People who are of action and I salute you and honor you all on your achievements and accomplishments," High Eagle said. "What a wonderful milestone in your lives, but we don't stop there do we? I hope some of what I talk to you about tonight not only penetrates your ears, but also penetrates your hearts."

High Eagle told the audience there was nothing special about him, "I am no different than any of you sitting here tonight … I am the product of exactly what the theme is here tonight, dream, believe and achieve."

This year's Department of Education Honored Educator was Harvey Pratt. Pratt is considered one of the leading forensic artists in

*See **Dream, believe, achieve** page 4*

Tribal council passes eleven resolutions

By Rosemary Stephens, Editor-in-Chief

Over 165 Cheyenne and Arapaho tribal members signed in for the special Tribal Council meeting held Saturday, May 7, 2011 at the Concho Community Center in Concho, Okla. There were 11 resolutions on the agenda to be discussed and voted on.

The meeting was called to order at 10:11 a.m. and roll call began. A quorum of 75 tribal members was reached at 10:25 a.m.

Eddie Hamilton was nominated for meeting chairman and won by acclamation. Diane Willis was nominated for secretary and also won by acclamation. No sergeant of arms was designated due to security being present.

Resolution 1 passed with a vote of 151 for, 8 against and 6 not voting.

Finally resolving the purely intra-Tribal dispute as to whom the Governor is, who the Supreme Court Justices are, the current composition of the Third Legislature and who the Attorney General is, and disapproving/disavowing/annulling any and all attempts to submit this intra-Tribal dispute to any entity outside the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Constitutional System.

Resolution 2 passed with a vote of 146 for, 5 against and 9 not voting.

Repealing the purported waiver of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' sovereign immunity from suit for purposes of Tribal, state or federal court litigation as that waiver is more particularly described in 3L-2011-RS-04-01; making it the policy of the Tribes not to waive sovereign immunity and invoking the Tribal Council's authority to decline waiving sovereign immunity.

Resolution 3 passed with a vote of 138 for, 6 against and 12 not voting.

Repealing the purported waiver of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' sovereign immunity from suit purposes of Tribal, state or federal court

*See **Tribal council**, page 5*

Look Inside...

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Native American Journalists Association

Morgan crowned 2011 Jr. Miss Indian Oklahoma

Submitted article

MCALESTER, OK- The Miss and Jr. Miss Indian Oklahoma pageant was held on April 30, 2011 in McAlester, Okla.

The Oklahoma Federation of Indian Women holds the titles of Miss and Jr. Miss Indian Oklahoma. Each candidate competed in the categories of essay writing, interviews, description of tribal dress, tribal greeting/introduction, traditional talent, contemporary wear, presentation of platform and impromptu question. The age division for Jr. Miss Indian Oklahoma is 13-17 years old.

Raven Morgan was awarded Best Tribal Dress, Miss Congeniality and 2011 Jr. Miss Indian Oklahoma title. Raven's platform is "Be Aware of Indian Foster Care" which is promoting and encouraging American Indians to become foster parents so that American Indian children can be placed in homes for preservation of tribal identity and culture. Raven's escort for the pageant was her father Victor Morgan Sr.

Raven is the 15 year-old daughter of Victor and LaRenda Rickman Morgan of Oklahoma City. Raven is Pawnee, Cheyenne-Arapaho, Otoe and Muskogee Creek tribe. Raven is an enrolled member of the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma. She attends Moore Public Schools and has one older brother, Victor Morgan Jr. and two dogs, Sam and Roscoe.

Raven has previously held the titles of 2007 Oklahoma Indian Bikers Princess, 2008 Jr. Miss Indian Oklahoma City, 2010 Pawnee Nation Princess. On her maternal side of her family, Raven was given the Cheyenne name Ma'etomoná'e meaning RedPaintWoman.

Raven is the granddaughter of Micki Black, Cheyenne-Arapaho, of El Reno, Okla. and Chester and Edwina Whiteman, Cheyenne, of Geary, Okla. Raven is the great-granddaughter and a Arapaho Lumpmouth Descendent of the late Edward Lumpmouth Black Sr. and the late Rev. Joann Black-Williams, Cheyenne, an ordained minister of the United Methodist Church and descendent of the Sand Creek Massacre. In both Cheyenne and Arapaho sides of Raven's heritage are roots in Native American Church.

Raven is the granddaughter of the late Forrest Rickman, Otoe, and the great-granddaughter of Charles and Clarice Deroin-Rickman, Otoe, of Ponca City, Okla. She is the great-great-granddaughter of the late William and Daisy Roubideaux-Deroin, Otoe. Her Otoe family were also were members of the Native American Church.

On her paternal side of her family she is Kitkihahtki, Skidi, Chaui, Pitahawirata Bands of Pawnee. Her Pawnee name is Chupitit Taka translated Morning Star or Brightest Star. She is the granddaughter of Tom and Margaret Morgan, Pawnee, of Oklahoma City and the great-granddaughter of the late William and Mamie Grant Morgan, Pawnee, and the great-great-granddaughter of the late Pawnee Chief Tom and Susie Morgan. Chief Morgan was the last Pawnee Chief over all four bands of the Pawnee and was a charter member in the Pawnee Chapter of Native American Church and the originator of the Morgan Family fireplace. Raven was named after her great-grandmother Mamie Morgan.

Submitted photo

Raven Morgan gives her opening introduction during the 2011 Miss Indian Oklahoma pageant.

She is also of the granddaughter of the late Patricia Posey Morgan, Muskogee Creek and the great-granddaughter of Tom and Betty Posey, Muskogee Creek, who were Charter members of Glorieta Indian Baptist Church of Oklahoma City.

Raven is a member of the El Reno Indian Fellowship United Methodist Church as well as Jay Mule's Morning Star Ministries. She is also involved in school organizations and has served on head staff for dances and powwows.

Raven competes in the Southern Cloth dance competitions. She would like to thank her family and friends for their support and looks forward to representing the Oklahoma Federation of Indian Woman, the state of Oklahoma, all Tribes, her family and friends during her 2011 Jr. Miss Indian Oklahoma reign.

The 2011 Miss Indian Oklahoma is Devon Frazier, Absentee Shawnee and Choctaw from Little Axe, Okla. Frazier is a student athlete attending St Gregory's University in Shawnee, Okla.

Reed named 2011 Sr. Miss Oklahoma Indian Nations Princess

Alicia Belle Doran Reed

Alicia Belle Doran Reed (Two Stands Woman) is the new 2011~2012 Sr. Miss Oklahoma Indian Nations Princess.

My name is Alicia and I am a member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. I am also Yakama, Creek, Cree and Absentee Shawnee. I am the daughter of Galen and Angel Reed of El Reno, Okla. and the granddaughter of Ken and Claudette Eckiwardy of Edmond, Okla. and Darwin and Frankie Lime of Woodward, Okla.

I am 14 years old and in the 8th grade at Darlington School. I love to read and I play basketball and cheerlead. I am the top speller of my school and won the spelling bee. I am a southern cloth dancer, but also can dance jingle and fancy shawl. I joined the powwow circle when I was 7 years old in Washington State and have been dancing since then.

When I first joined the circle I was a jingle dress dancer but then moved to the cloth category and have won many dance competitions. I enjoy dancing and love to go to powwows and travel to out-of-state dances as well as local dances and benefit dances.

I have been to Gathering of Nations, Denver March, Legends Casino and Treaty Days powwow in Washington State. I plan to go out-of-state for those powwows again and more out of state powwows so I can represent my Tribe and the committee.

I was the 2009-2011 Red Moon Powwow Jr. Princess and was so honored to have been asked to serve a two year reign. When I was that princess I went all over to represent and also did special contest every year. The first year I did a Jr. Girls All Around Contest and the second year I did a winner take all Teens Cloth. This year I plan on having a special contest sponsored by my family.

I would like to thank those who voted and supported me to become the Sr. Miss Oklahoma Indian Nation (OIN) Princess. I am honored to represent OIN and will do the best of my ability in all my endeavors. I will wear this title with honor and pride. I am looking forward to a wonderful year with the committee and the Jr. Miss and Little Miss Princess.

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3. Drop off at Tribal Tribune office, Building 1, Concho Tribal Complex
CALL (405) 422-7446 OR 7608 for questions.

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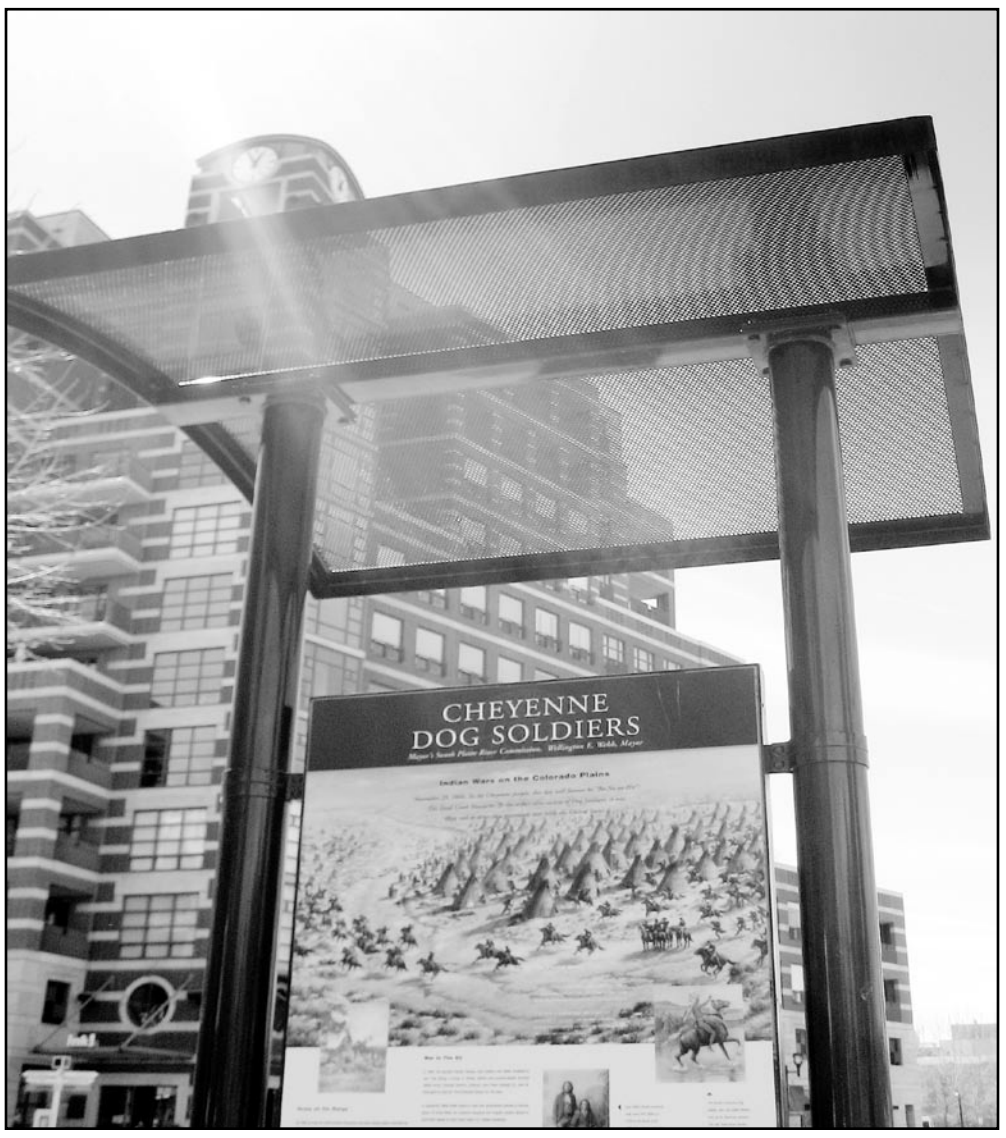
Cheyenne Dog Soldiers

Submitted article



This is the history of the bravest, most noble warriors who ever lived. No one but their people will ever know if they truly were wiped out as the U.S. Army claimed back in the 1860s.

The awesome warriors were "armed to the teeth with revolvers and bows . . . proud, haughty, defiant as should become those who are to grant favors, not beg them."

With these words, an Ohio reporter covering the critical negotiations at Medicine Lodge Creek in Kansas described the arrival of over 500 Cheyenne Dog Soldiers on Oct.27, 1867.

Their proud arrival at the treaty grounds, some 70 miles south of Ft. Larned, left a lasting impression on all of those who witnessed their grand entrance. As the Dog Soldiers came within sight of the camp, they gave chilling war cries and fired their rifles into the air. Their ponies whipped through the high weeds, and they brandished their feathered-lances and rifles high over their heads as they rode into the lodge circles.

Henry M. Stanley, a young British journalist who later would gain world renown for his adventures in Africa, accompanied the U.S Army to Medicine Lodge Creek as a war correspondent for the St. Louis Daily Missouri Democrat. He was as impressed with the entry of the Dog Soldiers as his fellow journalist.

Stanley acknowledged that the "vaunted Kiowa, and the terrible Comanche [sic] paled before the . . . Cheyenne, the Scourge of the Plains."

Billy Dixon, a scout and buffalo hunter who as another witness, was in a state of awe as he watched "resplendent warriors, armed with all their equipment and adorned with all the regalia of battle [who] seemed to be rising out of the earth."

He surmised that this militant posturing was an effective way to "create as profound an impression as possible, and inspire us deeply with their power."

Though the Dog Soldiers never approached the political and military power they once had, they remained revered by other Cheyenne. They are still held in respect today. Young Cheyenne are still recruited into this soldier clan.

During the twentieth century, Dog Soldiers have served with the United States military in two World Wars and in the conflicts in Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf region. The rise of the Dog Soldiers demonstrated the dynamics of change among the Cheyenne and their ability to respond to a national crisis. The defeat at Summit Springs ended their prominence as a major force in opposition to United States expansion across the Great Plains.

As Peter Powell succinctly stated, "With the defeat, the power of the Dog Men all but disappeared, blown away like wind blows the buffalo grass. The People," Powell continued, "never forgot their bravery."

According to Stanley, the Dog Soldiers remained alert and imposing throughout the treaty negotiations: "Sitting astride their ponies, watching with fierce eyes every movement that is going on, heads adorned with nodding plumes, their faces painted red, blue, black or yellow, they present in my mind the safe-guard of a nation, the forlorn hope of the Indians. In this band, haughty and obstinate, are to be found the best representative of the American aboriginal, who are still extant."

He concluded that the Dog Soldiers were "Modern Spartans, who knew how to die but not to be led captive."

The treaty talks between the Southern Plains Indian nations and the United States began at the camp of the federal commissioners. Thousands of Southern Cheyenne, Southern Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas and Kiowa-Apaches met with the government representatives to discuss a treaty that would restrict Indian movement north of the Arkansas River. In return, whites would be forbidden from hunting south of the Arkansas. The reserved area would be protected as the exclusive domain of the Indians for as long as bison herds roamed on the southern Plains. There were both positive and negative aspects to this treaty. However, even had the treaty totally favored the Indians' interests, the Cheyenne present would have refrained from immediately signing. Only 150 Cheyenne were in attendance, mostly chiefs. The majority of the Southern Cheyenne remained camped farther to the west on the Cimarron River. In this camp were the Dog Soldiers, the military elite of the Cheyenne nation [Tsistsistas]. The Cheyenne leaders at Medicine Lodge Creek would not sign the treaty until the Dog Soldiers considered the matter and gave their approval. The treaty was ratified by the Cheyenne only when the Dog Soldier leaders came forward to sign their names.

Journalistic accounts concerning the Dog Soldiers may have been embellished with a dramatic and romantic flair, but they illustrated the vivid impressions left upon whites who witnessed the intimidating presence of these Cheyenne warriors.

Significantly, the Dog Soldiers displayed what Cheyenne considered to be the ultimate expression of their manhood and tribal identity. It was only fitting that at the Medicine Lodge talks the members of this fraternal society asserted their martial potency to the alien people who were threatening Cheyenne existence. But the warriors represented more than simply a means of defense of the Cheyenne nation.

The Dog Soldiers had transcended their original responsibility and duty as a soldier society and risen to a position of military and political dominance among the Cheyenne people. The Cheyenne lived in an area penetrated by wandering war parties of enemy nations and occupied by swift and dangerous game. A selfish hunter who proceeded on his own during a communal hunt risked chasing away a bison herd, thus jeopardizing the food supply of an entire village. There also had to be coordination between individuals and the military societies on camp duty in order to successfully conduct war. In addition, there was a perceived need to have camps policed to insure compliance with Cheyenne demands for self-control.

Among the Cheyenne, as in most Plains nations, there was a need for "authoritative officialdom," a sanctioned, authoritative body or bodies which could "hold in check" unrestrained members, but would do so without being too coercive or dictatorial. Military societies. fraternal warrior clubs, were sanctioned by Cheyenne governmental structure to counter the actions of individuals who threatened the communal welfare of the Cheyenne people. The power and necessity of military societies was especially evident when, in times of major armed conflicts, they forbade the individualistic pursuit of glory. All Cheyenne military action had to be sanctioned by war leaders.

Despite this, many young men from different societies would try to leave and go out on independent excursions against the enemy. For this reason, the soldier societies would conduct a police watch. It was quite an accomplishment for a warrior to avoid detection and escape camp.

One example of such security enforcement occurred in June 1876, when some Cheyenne joined the Lakota Sioux on the Little Bighorn to form a massive village. The war leaders of the Cheyenne soldier societies there were willing to wait and see if the white soldiers attacked them. These authorities ordered the young Cheyenne men to stay put and "leave the soldiers alone unless they attack us." The military societies worked day and night patrolling the Little Bighorn on both banks to make sure that young men did not creep out to be the first to fight the approaching cavalrymen. This was an example of a case where insistence on the welfare of the whole people could supersede the desire of "eager young men" seeking to obtain status.

The role of the soldier societies is, to this day, honored in Cheyenne oral history and folklore. According to tradition, in the distant past bands of Cheyenne people lived in disorder and chaos. There was chronic theft and murder among members.

To find a solution to these social problems, Sweet Medicine, the Cheyenne's central cultural hero, ventured into the heart of the Black Hills country. When he reached the sacred mountain known by Cheyenne as Noahvose (today's Bear Butte), he encountered a group of old men and old women. These elders instructed Sweet Medicine on how to solve the problem of Cheyenne anarchy. He was told to implement "good government" by forming a council of forty-four chiefs and by organizing military societies to maintain a "good system of police and military protection." Both Cheyenne civil councils and Cheyenne military organizations were, as the story suggests, structured on the basis of tradition and protocol. There were eventually six military societies: the Kit-Fox Men (Woksihitaneo); Red Shields (Mahohivas); Crazy Dogs (Hotamimasaw); Crooked Lance Society (Himoiyoqis), known by the ethnohistorian George Grinnell as the Elks; Bowstring Men (Himatanohis); Wolf Warriors (Konianutqio); and the Dog Men or Dog Soldiers (Hotamitaneo). Though this list contains seven names, many scholars accept the view of George Bird Grinnell and his chief informant George Bent that the Bowstring Men and Wolfe Warriors were the same society.

The Bowstrings were Southern Cheyenne while the Crazy Dogs were found exclusively among the Northern Cheyenne. The most militant and elite society was that of the Dog Soldiers. Though the last group to emerge, it became the most important, rising to unique prominence and power.

The ascension of this society by the mid-1850s demonstrated the ability of the Cheyenne to respond to the national crisis created when United States citizens poured into the Cheyenne homeland. The Dog Soldiers evolved into a political and military juggernaut in response to the assault.

Soldier societies provided martial training, socialization, and preservation of tradition among the men who joined the groups. Each Cheyenne fraternal organization had its sacred symbols, decorations, dances, and songs. This made members of each club different from those of other groups as distinct from Cheyenne society as a whole. Red Shield soldiers carried red shields that

*See **Dog soldiers**, page 6*

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Tribal Tidbits

Photo by Rebecka Lyman

Boomer the Buffalo, known for enjoying his favorite treat Cheetos was relocated on April 26, 2011 at Concho plains. He is now roaming behind the Native American Church building in a 300'x300' area that was built especially for him.

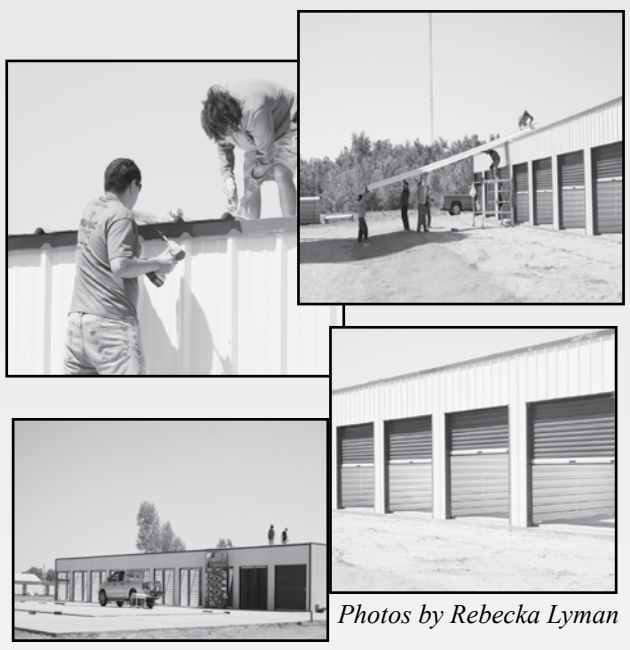
Correction: In the May 1, 2011 issue of the *Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Tribune* Forrest Fire was incorrectly listed as the Farm and Ranch manager.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Farm and Ranch Manager is Adrian Mosqueda. For any questions or information regarding the farm and ranch program contact Mosqueda at (580) 886-4556.

Photos by Rebecka Lyman

On April 26, 2011 the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Economic and Development Program held an employee training course for operating the new boom lift truck.

"We purchased the truck for the purpose of time management and safety for the employees who maintance the grounds for the tribes," Chester Whiteman, Economic and Development, director said.



Photos by Rebecka Lyman

The Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Economic and Development program are building 40 storage units. The 10x15 foot storage units are near completion and will be available for rental to tribal members, programs and the general public.

Larry Cometsevah, Economic and Development, project foreman, said the units will be completed in approximately a week or two, weather permitting.

"The cost to rent a storage unit a month is $75 a month," Chester Whiteman, Economic and Development, director said.

For more information call (405) 422-7677 or (405) 422-7449.

Dream, believe, achieve

continued from page 1

Courtesy photo

The 2011 Honored Education, Harvey Pratt.

the country and has 42 years experience in law enforcement completing thousands of witness description drawings and hundreds of soft tissue reconstructions.

Pratt is also recognized as a master Native American artist and was also recognized as the 2005 Honored One during the annual Red Earth celebration in Oklahoma City.

Each graduate received a miniature, colorful tipi and many other gifts from the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Department of Education and Pendleton blankets were presented at the close of the evening.

For more information about assistance with high school or college needs contact Wanda Whiteman at (405) 422-7560.

Public Health Nursing
Clinton Service Unit

Tdap for 7th graders

If you are going to be in the 7th grade next school year (2011-12) then this is for you!
According to new Oklahoma school requirements all entering 7th graders must be updated on the Tdap Vaccine. It is a combination vaccine used to prevent tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis. If you are IHS eligible, we are having hours set aside just for you!

May 18-Watonga
4 - 8 p.m.
May 19-El Reno
3 - 8 p.m.
May 26-Clinton
1 - 7 p.m.

Watonga-(580) 623-4991 El Reno- (405) 262-7631 Clinton (580) 331-3300

EATING well for DIABETES

By Lyndsay Seawright, MA, RD/LD
C&A Diabetes Wellness Program

Pack your Lunch

How many of you are prone to leaving work during your lunch break and heading to the nearest fast food joint? It seems so easy and convenient to get away from the office and go through the drive-thru, but are the excessive calories and fat really worth it? Instead of making it a habit to consume fast food for lunch everyday, why not pack delicious lunches from home to bring to work? Here are some tips to do just that:

Lunch carriers can be found at a number of stores in various sizes and colors. Most of them are able to keep foods cool but ice packs are readily available, as well. You may consider purchasing plastic containers that can be reused – these come in every shape and size and are also available for specific foods such as sandwiches, soups and salads. Snack sized baggies are great, as well, and are beneficial for packing proper portions of your favorite snacks.

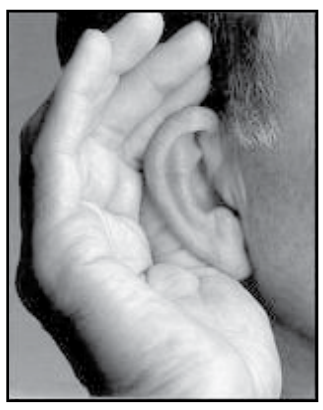
When you are preparing your grocery list, be mindful of purchasing items that can be easily packed into portable lunch containers. Mixed rice and vegetable bowls can be found in the soup section and are easily prepared in the microwave at the office; wheat crackers with peanut butter or low fat cheese are convenient and portable; individual yogurt or sugar free pudding can serve as a delicious dessert, without loading up on excess calories. Likewise, it may also be a good idea to purchase snacks such as granola bars, fiber crackers, dark chocolate or pretzels to keep in your desk as alternatives to the vending machine options available.

Cooking at home can double as a great way to prepare healthful lunches. As you prepare your favorite recipes, store individual portions in plastic containers that you can grab from the refrigerator on your way out the door. Before retiring for the evening, make snack size baggies of raw vegetables or fresh fruits that will act as side dishes. Think ahead to times of the day that you may need a snack and pack accordingly. Finally, throw in a bottle of water or green tea and you have a delicious meal that kept your waistline and your wallet happy.

For any questions or concerns regarding nutrition, weight management or diabetes please contact the Cheyenne and Arapaho Diabetes Wellness Program at (405) 422-7688.

Celebrate better hearing and speech month in May with the American Speech, Language, Hearing Association

Submitted article



(Clinton, OK) Since 1927 the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association celebrates Better Hearing and Speech month each May. This month of awareness is a good time to analyze your own hearing and determine if you are one of the estimated 28 million Americans who have a hearing loss that can be treated.

You may have a hearing loss if you: frequently ask people to repeat themselves, often turn your ear toward a sound to hear it better, understand people better when you wear your glasses or look directly at their faces, lose your place in group conversations, keep the volume on your radio or TV at a level that others say is too loud or have pain or ringing in your ears.

"People who see themselves in these statements should see an audiologist for a hearing test," said audiologist Dr. Kala Rodgers.

"Even a very slight hearing loss can have an impact on your daily life," said Dr. Rodgers. "Hearing loss is treatable, and there is no reason for anyone to miss all the important sounds of life."

Having an annual hearing checkup is a good idea for people age 45 and up, according to audiologists, the professionals who specialize in preventing, identifying, assessing, and treating hearing disorders.

Audiologists can prescribe hearing aids and assistive listening devices, and they can teach people with hearing loss how to concentrate on hearing all sounds.

Audiologists are certified by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association and in Oklahoma are licensed by the state.

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) is the national professional, scientific and credentialing association for more than 145,000 audiologists, speech-language pathologists and speech, language, and hearing scientists.

The Clinton Indian Health Center will be celebrating Better Hearing and Speech Month is several ways including providing additional staff and patient education. The Audiologist will make herself available from 10:00 a.m. to noon on May 16, 2011 in the front of the facility to answer any questions you may have. The Audiology Department will have an open house from 1 p.m.-4 p.m. on Monday May 23, 2011 to answer questions and offer you a tour of the department.

If you are interested in an evaluation of your hearing, you may contact the Audiology Department at the Clinton Indian Health Center at (580) 331-3482.

Burns appointed to Oklahoma Child Death Review Board

Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Foster Care worker, Lonnie Burns, MS, has been appointed to serve a two-year term as a member of the Oklahoma Child Death Review Board (CDRB). Burns will be representing the Oklahoma Indian Child Welfare Association.

"It is my honor to notify you that pursuant to Oklahoma Statute, Title 10, Section 1150.3, I am appointing you to serve as a member of the CDRB," Lisa Smith, Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth, director, wrote in a letter to Burns dated April 26, 2011.

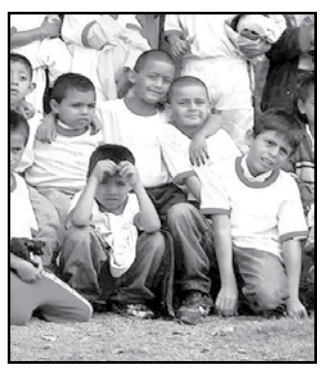
The CDRB works to reduce the number of child deaths through a multidisciplinary approach to case review. The duty of a board member is to meet monthly to review and discuss specific cases of children's deaths in Oklahoma and to consider and make recommendations to improve policies, procedures and practices within and between agencies that work to protect and serve children.

For more information on the CDRB or the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' foster care program contact Burns at (405) 422-7495.

Will you make a difference today

By Lonnie Burns, MS, Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes; Foster Care Program

WHY FOSTER CARE? WHY SHOULD I CARE?



The questions are why foster care and why should I care? I take care of my own you might say, yet millions of children in our country go to bed hungry, hurting and abused at night.

We all have said "what can I do I am just one person? What do I have to offer a child?" Let's look at some answers to the questions.

If you step up its one less child going without love, food and care. It gives us opportunity to actually make a difference in the lives of the children.You have a home, and a warm bed and food on the table to share. Your life experiences enable you to make a home for a child. It is your chance to give back the blessings you received and share with a child in need.

Ask yourself today if you were in need of rescue and no one stepped up, where would you be today?

Makes you and I think doesn't it? Where would we be, without someone coming to our aid?

Would our lives have turned out differently if someone had stepped up to help and care for us?

What difference does it make? Can you answer that question?

Who will help the children? Will you? If not you, then who?

There is an opportunity that is granted to us when we choose to step up and say I will help. I will help because it is about the life of child. What difference will I make? Ask a child that question and see what they tell you?

What a difference you can make if you will open your heart and become a Tribal foster parent with the Cheyenne-Arapaho tribes' Foster Care Program.

To receive an application for tribal foster care contact Lonnie Burns at (405) 422-7495, I will be glad to visit with you about making a difference in the lives of children.

Tribal council

continued from page 1

litigation as that waiver is more particularly described in 3L-LO-02MAR2011-OM-01-01; making it the policy of the Tribes not to waive sovereign immunity and evoking the Tribal Council's authority to decline waiving sovereign immunity.

Resolution 4 passed with a vote of 123 for, 12 against and 6 not voting.

Repealing 3L-2011-RS-02-01 "Recognizing acting governor Leslie Wandrie-Harjo Act."

Resolution 5 passed with a vote of 138 for, two against and eight not voting.

Ratifying, confirming and approving the Supreme Court's Appointment of Special Judges.

Resolution 6 passed with a vote of 144 for, 4 against and 0 not voting

Repealing Legislative Order purporting to recognize acting governor Leslie Wandrie-Harjo.

Resolution 7 passed with a vote of 135 for, 0 against and 11 not voting.

Repealing S01-2008-01-0, a Legislative Order confirming Ms. Statia Peakheart, Mr. Wallace Avans, Mr. Harvey Pratt, Mr. Gene Wahweah and Mr. Kendall Old Crow as members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Judicial Commission.

Resolution 8 passed with a vote of 151 for, 0 against and 9 not voting.

Repealing 3L-LO-N-2010-SS-04-07, a Legislative Order confirming Ms. Erma Brown as a member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Judicial Commission.

Resolution 9 passed with a vote of 144 for, 0 against and 9 not voting.

Repealing 3L-2011-RS-03-05, "A Special Resolution to remove C1 Legislator Bruce Whiteman from the Legislature."

Resolution 10 passed with a vote of 152 for, 0 against and 7 not voting.

Repealing the purported act of impeaching removing Governor Janice Prairie Chief-Boswell as that act is more particularly described in 3L-2011-SS-02-01, "A Special Resolution to Impeach and Remove Suspended (sic) Governor Janice Prairie Chief-Boswell from office of the Governor."

Resolution 11 passed with a vote of 156 for, 1 against and 5 not voting.

Formally adopting a policy of the Tribes that the Tribes' Legislative Branch passed Personnel Policies (hereinafter "Tribes' Personnel Policies") shall not apply to the Tribal Casino Employees.

Cheyenne students win at the Oklahoma Native Youth Language Fair

Submitted article

Deion Henry and Marcus Frye, a Senior and Junior at Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Okla., recently participated at the ninth annual Oklahoma Native Youth Language Fair held at the Sam Noble Museum in Norman, Okla.

Henry and Frye won second place in the Group Spoken Word Category with the Cheyenne story *The Skunk, Bear and Coyote*.

Henry is from Oklahoma City and is the nephew of Cheyenne Chief Harvey Monetathchi and the great-grandson of Chief Joshua Blackwolf-Heap of Birds.

He has attended Riverside Indian School this past year and graduated May 13, 2011.

While at Riverside, Henry participated in many activities including, Indian club, Boxing club, Pep club, Football, Powerlifting and Track.

Henry's future plans are to attend college in Oklahoma majoring in history eventually becoming a history teacher.

Frye is a tenth grader from Shawnee, Okla. and is the son of Mary Whiteskunk and Gene Frye.

Submitted photo

Deion Henry, senior and Marcus Frye, junior at Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Okla., participated at the ninth annual Oklahoma Native Youth Language Fair held at the Sam Noble Museum in Norman, Okla.

Frye has attended Riverside for one year and hopes to return next Fall.

Courtesy photo

The 2009 Red Earth Festival Run in Oklahoma City.

Festival plans Red Earth Run along Oklahoma River

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK – Nearly 500 runners are expected to participate in the 2011 Red Earth Festival Run scheduled Saturday, June 4, 2011 at the Regatta Park and River Trails along the Oklahoma River in downtown Oklahoma City.

The race, open to people of all ages, begins at 8 a.m. and includes sanctioned 10k and 5k runs.

Day of the event registration opens at 7 a.m. and is $30 for adults and $25 for students under 18.

The 2011 Red Earth Run, sponsored by Tinker Federal Credit Union, is sanctioned by the USA Track and Field Association and offers electronic chip timing for runners. Race medals will be presented to the top three finishers in each age category. Every participant receives a commemorative Red Earth Run t-shirt.

"We've added the 10k run to our event for 2011," said Eric Oesch, Deputy Director for Red Earth, Inc. "Last year more than 350 runners participated in a one mile Fun Walk and 5k run. We're expecting a larger turnout with the addition of our 10k event."

The race starts at the Chesapeake Boathouse, 725 South Lincoln Blvd., just south of I-40 and Bass Pro Shop. The leg will be run along the northern shores of the Oklahoma River.

Pre-registration is available for $25 and $20 for adults and students, respectively. Registration may be obtained online at www.dgroadracing.com.

For additional information call (405) 427-5228 or visit the Red Earth website at www.redearth.org.

Barresi wants Indian culture taught in classrooms

By Murray Evans, Associated Press

NORMAN, Okla. (AP) State Superintendent Janet Barresi says she'd like to have American Indian culture taught on a regular basis in Oklahoma classrooms.

Barresi spoke Monday to an audience of tribal educators and officials during a symposium in Norman, saying she wants to work with Oklahoma-based tribes on ways to incorporate Indian culture into curriculum.

She says one of her key hires in the coming months will be for a director of Native American education at the state Department of Education.

Quinton Roman Nose of Watonga, Okla., the president-elect of the National Indian Education Association, says he is encouraged to hear of Barresi's plans. He says only a few other states, including Montana, New Mexico, Arizona and Washington have taken significant steps to incorporate tribal culture into the classroom.

Hartshorne accepting applications for Fall 2011

Jones Academy in Hartshorne, Okla. are accepting applications for the 2011 Fall semester. Jones Academy has openings in grades 1-12. Tour our elementary school facilities and dorms. Come join us and be a part of the future. Take advantage of the residential program benefits such as tutorial assistance for all grades, rewards for academic achievement, high school graduation expenses, paid/scholarships, career counseling/college and post-secondary preparation, vocational technical training, summer youth work program medical and counseling services, alternative education programs, traditional and cultural activities, recreational activities and trips and agriculture program.

Please call for a tour or an application at toll free (888) 767-2518 or access www.jonesacademy.org or write to:

Jones Academy, HCR 74 Box 102-5, Hartshorne, OK 74547.

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Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes
Foster Care Program
(405) 422-7495

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NATIVE AMERICAN CHURCH MEMORIAL MEETING

May 28-29, 2011
Geary Community Hall
Geary, Oklahoma
Sponsored by the Charles and Susan Sleeper family and Arapaho Chapter 5.
This will be a remembrance of our family and Tribal relatives that have left to be with our Creator.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Child Care Development Program will be on display for public review.

Tribal members are encouraged to review the plan and make comments and/or recommendations. The plan can be reviewed at the Concho Child Development Center from 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Monday thru Friday. Public hearings will be held on the following dates:

Friday – June 17, 2011
Concho Child Development and
Clinton Child Development Centers
1 p.m. – 3 p.m.

Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma Head Start Program

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Head Start Program Concho Center is now accepting applications for the 2011-2012 school year.

The Head Start Program is a comprehensive Child Development Program that is designed to promote high quality services and provide a range of individualized services in the area of Education, Early Childhood, Medical, Dental, Mental Health, Nutrition and Parent Involvement. Head Start Services are responsive and appropriate to each child and family's development, Ethnic, Cultural and Linguistic experience.

Eligibility Requirements:
3 years old to 5 years old – must be 3 years old by September 1, and turn 5 years old after September 1.

For Application to be processed, the following must be attached:

a) Copy of Child's Birth Certificate
b) Copy of Child's Immunization Record
c) Copy of Child's Social Security Card
d) Copy of Child's Health Insurance card
e) Income Verification
f) If the Child has Special Needs. Documentation Attached.
g) CDIB (If Applicable)

Head Start provides transportation to and from the Head Start Center in a 25 mile radius in service area. Includes Concho, El Reno, Kingfisher, Okarche, Geary and Calumet.

Certified Staff, Age Appropriate Curriculum, Certified CDL Bus Drivers, Nutritious Meals-Breakfast and Lunch, Cultural Activities and Field Trips.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Head Start Program follows Federal Guidelines and local Department of Human Services requirements. The Head Start Program does not discriminate against: Race, Color, Sex, National Origin or Disabilities.

For enrollment packet or more information call Leanna Balbuena, Center Supervisor or Rachel Morales, Family Services Coordinator at (405) 422-7647 or (405) 422-7645.

Dog soldiers

continued from page 3

had the tail of a bison hanging from the base.

Wolf Soldiers were well known for both their military prowess and also for their elaborate social gatherings, which were complete with "noisy songs… effusive dances and the sparkling and varied colors of their outfits."

Crooked Lance society members wrapped their lances in otter skins, while each member of the Dog Soldiers wore on his chest a whistle made of the bone of a bird. Four of the bravest Dog Soldiers were chosen to wear sashes of tanned skins called "dog ropes" into battle.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Attached to each dog rope was a picket-pin [used to tether horses]. The pin was driven into the ground as a mark of resolve in combat. When a Dog Soldier was staked to the ground in order to cover the retreat of his companions, he was required to remain there even if death was the consequence. The Dog Man could pull the pin from the ground only if his companions reached safety or another Dog Soldier released him from his duty.

The societies illustrated the "competitive nature of [Indian] warfare." A fierce contest existed between the various Cheyenne military organizations. Each society formed its own war parties and tried to "exceed the military accomplishments of rival societies." Wooden Leg, who as a seventeen-year old warrior helped to defeat Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer's command at the Little Bighorn, recalled that "the warrior societies competed with each other for effectiveness" in war and in status within the community. If an enemy party was small in number, soldier leaders selected only a few certain members of a society to do the fighting.

"If this appointed segment of our fighters did well they were acclaimed. If they did not do well, especially if other warriors had to go to their assistance, the original combatants were discredited."

Theoretically, the societies were to maintain order without resorting to crushing a person's individualism through excessive punishment. However, on many occasions the members resorted to extreme measures to maintain discipline. Colonel Richard Dodge observed the duties of the Dog Soldiers when it was their turn to police a camp. The colonel noted that "they supply the guards for the camp, designate the hunting parties and the ground they are to work over . . . and they select the keen-eyed hunters who are to go in advance. A violation of the Dog-Soldiers rules is at once met by a sound beating."

HISTORICAL NOTE: While violations were generally at the individual level, there were occasions when entire bodies chose to conform to the mandates of the soldiers. Cheyenne bands were occasionally summoned by leaders to meet at a central location in preparation for war or a communal hunt.

In one instance, six Cheyenne were sent to locate a Pawnee camp that was to be attacked. The soldier society leading the raid instructed the scouts to kill any enemy found along the way who might alert the Pawnee camp of the impending attack. The Cheyenne "wolves" (i.e., scouts) came across one Pawnee who stood his ground, wounded one Cheyenne, and drove the rest away. As they returning to the main camp, the wolves decided not to tell the members of their soldier society that they had been beaten by one Pawnee. A wounded scout named Wolf Mule, however, "unfolded under questioning" by members of the society and confessed. The soldiers whipped the other scouts with pony quirts, but they did not harm the informer.

Some bands would occasionally dawdle on the way. A band of Cheyenne once refused to move camp quickly to answer a summons. The group was in a safe area with ample game so the members decided to enjoy the surroundings before moving on to the main tribal location. After a few days, they were "suddenly pounced upon by an overwhelming force of dog-soldiers." The soldiers went directly to the women and "ordered [the women] to pack at once." Those who did not move quickly were "beaten with a rod." Within hours the camp was packed and the women and children, who bore the duty of packing, followed the soldiers to the new location. The "lovers, husbands, and fathers could do nothing but sullenly follow." The Dog Men thwarted this temporary rebellion, the guilty suffered humiliation in front of the rest of the tribe, and Cheyenne order and Dog Soldier authority were reestablished.

As the examples above indicate, the Dog Soldiers or Hotamitaneo asserted their dominance in many areas. They and the members of the other soldiers clubs maintained order in both the civil and the military spheres of Cheyenne life. However, there had been traditional distinctions between civil and military authority among the Cheyenne. This tradition is reflected in the story of Sweet Medicine's creating a council of forty-four chiefs that was distinct from the soldier societies. The ascension of the Dog Soldiers marked a breakdown of the separation between the civil and military elements of Cheyenne society.

The Dog Soldiers evolved into a political and military power as United States citizens poured into the Cheyenne homeland in the mid-1800s. As was their right in times of conflict, the military societies gained more control over their nation since its total mobilization was required to counter the assault. As the cultural and military crisis deepened, the soldier societies responded by becoming more assertive. As their influence increased, the societies at times became arbitrary and dictatorial in their relationship with civil leadership and the community.

The Dog Soldiers in particular came to exercise enormous influence and power. Yet the rise of the Dog Soldiers was not originally inspired by some momentous event in Cheyenne history. Instead, their ascent began with a sordid incident years earlier that freed them from many of the constraints of Cheyenne tradition and protocol. Early in the winter of 1838, the Dog Soldier leader Porcupine Bear and a few of his warriors were traveling from camp to camp to recruit other societies to join them in a raid against the Kiowas. One village, located on the South Platte River in Wyoming, had just obtained whiskey from the American Fur Company post at Fort William (the future Fort Laramie). According to Grenville Dodge, the "whole camp went to drinking that night." Porcupine Bear and his men became drunk, and during the celebration, his two cousins Little Creek and Around became embroiled in a brawl. Around, getting beaten, begged Porcupine Bear to help him.

Porcupine Bear paid no attention. He sat alone in a corner of the lodge, singing to himself in a low voice. He was very drunk and was singing Dog Soldier songs. Presently Little Creek rolled on top of Around, and drawing his knife raised his arm to strike: but at that moment Porcupine Bear leaped up in a sudden rage and springing upon Little Creek he wrenched the knife from his hand and stabbed him two or three times. He then forced the knife into Around's hand and standing over him compelled him to finish Little Creek.

For this crime, Porcupine Bear and his followers were deemed outlaws by the tribe. They were forbidden to camp with other Cheyenne and banned from all national functions. Ostracized from society, Porcupine Bear and his men could only set up their lodges "near the village--a mile or two from it." The Dog Soldier Society in general "was also disgraced" and it was relieved of any future police responsibility. Porcupine Bear and his warriors still kept contact with other Cheyenne camps and fought on their behalf. In a battle at Wolf Creek with the Comanches and Kiowa, his men counted first coup and Porcupine Bear singularly killed twelve Kiowas. However, the Dog Men were still outlaws and could bison counts and the conditions of the Cheyenne who were "in abject want of food half the year."

This alienation from the main camp, instead of chastening the warriors, led to the Dog Soldiers' independence. Instead of being under the traditional band chiefs, the Dog Soldiers were now governed by their own band chiefs, all of whom were war leaders. Men who became Dog Soldiers did so with the understanding that they would have to move their families and take up full-time residency among the Dogs. Instead of chastening the warriors, their alienation from the main camp led to the Dog Soldier society becoming independent from the rest of the Cheyenne bands. John H. Moore has described this as an "extraordinary feature endowed the Dog society with a unique cohesiveness and gave rise to [the] . . . possibilities of governmental formation."

The distinction between being a military society and being a band of the Cheyenne became blurred as the Dog Soldiers became a separate division of the Cheyenne people.

Despite their alienation, the defiant and elite Dog Soldiers had no difficulty attracting young warriors. Petersen notes in the thoughtful study of Cheyenne military societies that after the banishment, recruitment into the society "snowballed until it comprised half of the fighting force of the tribe." The Dog Soldiers lured the most militant of warriors into their ranks for their members would not give an inch to accommodate whites because they offered an alternative to the failed peace policies of civil leaders who were unable to prevent encroachment on their territory.

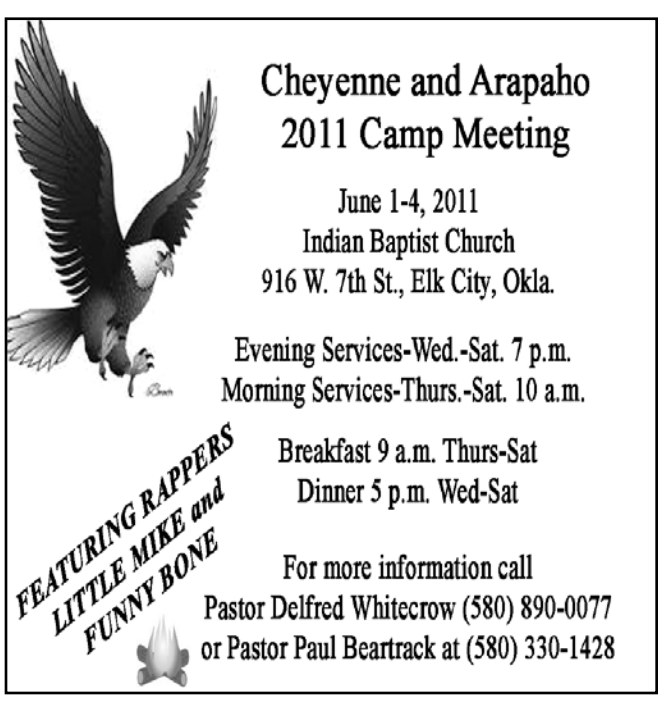
By the 1850s, the Cheyenne, like most Plains tribes, were entering a state of national crisis. A few farsighted whites predicted the coming catastrophe awaiting tribes such as the Cheyenne. Thomas "Broken Hand" Fitzpatrick was a veteran plains man who represented the Cheyenne and Arapaho as their agent. He became deeply concerned for the welfare of these people when he noticed the thinning out of the massive southern bison herds. In 1853 Fitzpatrick addressed the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the severity of the situation. He claimed that as "startling as it may appear . . . the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, and many of the Sioux, are actually in a starving state." The agent noted the drastic decrease in bison counts and the conditions of the Cheyenne who were "in abject want of food half the year."

Other warnings came from Indian trader William Bent. He contacted the bureau in 1859, stressing the danger of allowing gold seekers to migrate into the mountain regions of Colorado. Bent believed that the intruders were disrupting the winter domain of the Cheyenne.

HISTORICAL NOTE "A smothered passion for revenge agitates these Indians," warned Bent, "perpetually fomented by the failure [to find] food, the encircling encroachments of the white population, and the exasperating sense of decay and impending extinction with which they are surrounded."

John Moore has analyzed the rise of the Dog Soldiers as part of a "military imperative" that existed among the Cheyenne in the 1860s and 1870s. The Dog Men represented a "reorganization of Cheyenne society, a geographical movement, and . . . a strong position on a political question" in a disastrously changing world. The Dog Soldiers attracted all those who were unequivocally hostile to the "encroachments" and who chose war as the means to repulse

*See **Dog soldiers**, page 8*


Cheyenne and Arapaho
2011 Camp Meeting
June 1-4, 2011
Indian Baptist Church
916 W. 7th St., Elk City, Okla.
Evening Services-Wed.-Sat. 7 p.m.
Morning Services-Thurs.-Sat. 10 a.m.
Breakfast 9 a.m. Thurs-Sat
Dinner 5 p.m. Wed-Sat
FEATURING RAPPERS LITTLE MIKE and FUNNY BONE
For more information call
Pastor Delfred Whitecrow (580) 890-0077
or Pastor Paul Beartrack at (580) 330-1428

Elders Day Out
May 18, 2011
Oklahoma City Zoo
10:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m
Transportation Schedule
Hammon-Cowboy Junction 7:15 a.m.
Elk City-Love's 7:30a.m.
Clinton-Homeland 8:15 a.m.
Weatherford-Old Homeland 8:45 a.m.
El Reno-Wal-Mart 9:45 a.m.
Thomas-Terrier Express 8:30a.m.
Woodward-WalMart 7:00 a.m.
Seiling-Shell 7:30 a.m.
Canton-Shell 8:00 a.m.
Watonga-Karl's Apple Mart 8:30 a.m.
Geary-North Store 9:00 a.m.
Participants must be self sufficient. This days activities will involve walking.
Please wear comfortable clothing and shoes.
For more information, please call (800) 247-4612 Ext. 27570

Powwows & Events CALENDAR

R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Elders Day Out

May 18, 2011 at the Oklahoma City Zoo in Oklahoma City. For more information call (800) 247-4612 ext. 27570.

Cheyenne and Arapaho American Legion/Ladies Auxiliary Post 401 meeting

May 19, 2011 at the Native American Church in Concho, Okla. Meeting starts at 6 p.m. Supper will be served. Everyone invited to finalize Memorial Day Monument celebration.

Ronin Burton Hawk's 1st Birthday Dance

May 21, 2011 at the Concho Community Center in Concho, Okla. Gourd dance at 3:30 p.m. Supper at 5:30 p.m. Special guests Melvin and Karen Miles.

Graduation Honor Dance for Caleb Panana

May 21, 2011 at the Clinton Fairgrounds, Hwy. 183 in Clinton, Okla. Supper at 5 p.m. Gourd dance to follow. For more information contact Gerald Panana at (580) 515-1666.

Armed Forces Day Benefit Exhibition Dance

May 21, 2011 at Ft. Richardson in Jacksboro, Texas. All royalty and dancers welcome. Vendors $20 per 10x20 space. For more information or to register call (580) 512-7350.

The annual Memorial Monument Day

May 26, 2011. Breakfast at Concho Lucky Star Casino 7:30 a.m. Traditional ceremony 9:30 a.m. at the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Veterans' Monument Wall in Concho, Okla. Meal served at 12 noon, Gourd dance 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. All Veteran's and families are invited.

Redmoon powwow and activities

May 28-30, 2011 at the Redmoon powwow grounds. Horseshoe tournament, youth coed basketball tournament, volleyball tournament, homerun derby and more. For more information call the R.E.Sp.E.C.T. program at (580) 331-2601.

Oklahoma Indian Nation's 2011 Princess Coronation Dance

May 28, 2011 at the Concho Community Center in Concho, Okla. Supper at 5 p.m., dance to follow. Honored guests are the 2010 Outgoing Royalty Johnnie BigMedicine, Alexis Ortiz-Youngbear and Miklyn Lumpmouth. For more information call (405) 422-3477.

Tulsa Indian Club and Muscogee Creek Nation's 5K Run and Walk

Starting at 8 a.m. May 28, 2011 at Shelter 3, Mohawk Park in Tulsa, Okla. Pre-registration is May 23-27, 2011. Mail registration to 7715 E 25th Pl, Tulsa, OK 74129. Registration fee is $20 w/ shirt, $18 w/out shirt. Cost on race day $25. Registration starts at 6:30 a.m. race day. For more information call Rob Anquoe (918) 671-2417.

The 2011 Cheyenne and Arapaho Camp Meeting

June 1-4, 2011 at the Indian Baptist Church, 916 W. 7th St., Elk City, Okla. Evening services Wed.-Sat. at 7 p.m. Morning services Thurs.-Sat. at 10 a.m. Breakfast at 9 a.m., dinner at 5 p.m. For more information call Pastor Defred Whitecrow at (580) 890-0077 or Pastor Paul Beartrack at (580) 330-1428. Featuring rappers, Little Mike and Funny Bone.

The 24th annual Sovereignty Symposium

June 1-2, 2011 at the Skirvin-Hilton Hotel in Oklahoma City. For more information visit www.thesovereigntysymposium.com.

Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Diabetes Prevention Youth Camp

June 2-4, 2011 in conjunction with the Clinton Indian Health Services. First 50 participants accepted. Applications due by May 20, 2011. For information and an application packet call (405) 422-7723.

The 25th annual Silver Anniversary Red Earth Festival

June 2-5, 2011 at the Cox Convention Center in Oklahoma City. For a schedule of events, dance competition and artists information visit www.redearth.org.

The annual Miami Nation powwow

June 3-4, 2011 at the Miami Nation Complex in Miami, Okla. For more information call Steve Lankford at (918) 961-1498.

Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' R.E.Sp.E.C.T. Youth Incentive Trip

June 7, 2011 from 10:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Inviting all tribal youth to attend a ball game at Bricktown Ball Park and an early dinner at the Golden Corral. For more information call (800) 247-4612 ext. 27570 or 32601.

The third annual Good Warrior Descendants Family Reunion

Starting at 2 p.m. June 11, 2011 at the Concho Community Center in Concho, Okla. For more information contact Christine Morton at (405) 476-1134.

The eighth annual GriTogether

June 11, 2011 from 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. at 7100 S.W. 44th St., Oklahoma City. Join Sgt. Grit for free food, entertainment, giveaways and more. All Marines are invited.

The ninth annual Tinker Inter-Tribal Council powwow

Saturday, June 11, 2011 at the Joe B. Barnes Park, 8700 E. Reno Ave., Oklahoma City. Gourd dance begins at 1 p.m., supper at 5 p.m., grand entry at 7 p.m. For more information including vendor set up call Marsha Nibbs Lena at (405) 733-3587 or email tribalcouncil@sbcglobal.net.

A tribute to Jesse Woolworth, P.O.W.

Compiled by Ed Wilson and Debra Woolworth

The Fall of Corregidor-The Bataan Death March

How can we ever forget our prisoners of war during WWII and the horrors they experienced while being held by the Japanese? Seldom does our history reveal enough reference to this period of inhumane and deadly treatment by the captors. Not until the surrender of Japan in 1945 did an effort begin to provide information on loved ones who died in captivity. The effort has continued by an organization in Santa Fe, N.M., located at 1050 Old Pecos Trail, the Bataan Memorial Military Museum and Library. The statistics provided by the organization denoted the number of Americans and allied prisoners of war at a staggering 124,079. Of this total 30,000 were missing in action (MIA), and the remaining 78,976 are unaccounted for. These numbers may have adjustments but the gravity of captivity found by researchers remains as history and what happened to these brave American and Allied men as prisoners of war. Many other camps were established during this period.

During WWII the Imperial Japanese Army took 35,000 prisoners to Japan to perform forced back breaking labor in coal mines, factories, and numerous other locations, an organization called the POW Research Network Japan has compiled a listing of 3,526 who died from injuries, severe malnutrition, tropical diseases or conditions related to their captivity. How and where they died has never been clarified, the Imperial Japanese Army ordered and issued instructions as how to destroy documents related to these camps. The roll of Commonwealth soldiers has appeared in previous release of documents, Dutch and American casualties are being prepared in relation to the camp sites. The fate of many loved ones may now be known.

Jesse Woolworth was a graduate of both Concho and Chilocco Indian Schools in Oklahoma. He entered service in March 18, 1941 and died in a prison camp in the Phillippine Islands on May 29, 1942. At the time of his induction he lived in Gallup, N.M. employed by the Navajo Indian Service. After being drafted he joined "C" Battery, 1st Bn., 200 Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) for training at Ft. Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, assigned to "C" battery comprised mostly of men from Santa Fe. The regiment was sent overseas on two ships, 1st battalion left San Francisco on the SS President Pierce on Aug. 30, 1941, arriving in the Phillippine Islands on Sept. 17, 1941. "C" battery was equipped with three-inch guns, the latest date of manufacture for the ammunition was 1932. On Dec. 8, 1941, during the Japanese attack, only one of every six shells exploded for the guns, cause and determination: fuses badly corroded. Perhaps a sign of under preparing for war with Japan, or a sign of logistics and supply with the American war effort cranking up at that point.

Jesse's parents were Arnold Woolworth and Julia Ashley Woolworth. At the time of his death was 29 years old. He was also survived by his sister Rose Arpan and four brothers, Eugene, Charles, Edward, and Sherman. Services were directed by the Geary American Legion Post and internment was in the Indian Mission cemetery east of Greenfield. Services were announced in the Daily Oklahoman newspaper on April 29, 1949.

On April 8, 1942, the day before the surrender, the 200th and 515th CA Regiments had formed a line of defense on a ridge near Calumpit, "C" Battery was prepared to fight to the last man with only fixed bayonets, the surrender ended the siege of Corregidor but began another era of the fate of many Allied and American prisoners of war. Post war repatriation of bodies by teams of POWs and researchers proved to be immensely and enormously unproductive since individual graves could not be located.

On the Death March prisoners were not necessarily with men they knew. If he fell out and was executed there may have been a witness to his death, but witness may not have known his name, rank, unit, etc., many were simply left in the road, buried in a shallow grave, some were made to dig his own grave, shot and covered up, only to be marked in a grave near a village and observed by local Filipinos, who were helpful in identifying graves.

Another common condition of men weakened by over four months of half and quarter rations, he became more susceptible to tropical illnesses and diseases, malaria, dysentery, malnutrition, or simply giving up. The camp hospital was called "Zero Ward", where a man had zero chance of survival, there were mass burial sites where many were unceremoniously thrown into pits as a bit of dirt was thrown over the remains, the lack of dog tags that had been dislodged made the identification nearly impossible. If a man died on work detail he may have been buried where he died, later in prison camps in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, etc. bodies were cremated, put into small boxes and stacked in warehouses, some enshrined in mausoleums by the Japanese, some were repatriated but families could not be assured the remains were those of their loved one, the result is mass burials in national cemeteries, families chose to place a marker in a national cemetery. Parents or families of the deceased would have received the "MacArthur Special Medal", or the "Bataan Medal" from the State of New Mexico.

Jesse Woolworth perished on May, 29, 1942, Camp O'Donnell of dysentery, reported as DNB or (Death Non-Battle Related), but when held, imprisoned, tortured, starved, deprived of medical attention and numerous other injustices it should be counted as a battle death.

Post 401, Concho, is committed to the remembrance of tribal members who suffered as these POWs have suffered in service to their country.

In preparation for the re-dedication of the Tribal Veterans Memorial/Monument on May 26, 2011, we urge all veterans to attend the services, which recently was moved by proclamation to become an annual event. Memorial Day is to be reserved as family day to remember loved ones.

Our mission is to keep the memory of all veterans alive.

Upcoming legion meeting

Submitted by Arapaho WWII Veteran Doty Lumpmouth
American Legion and Auxiliary member

The American Legion and Ladies Auxiliary Post 401 of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, Concho, Okla. are having a meeting at the Native American Church at 6 p.m., May 19, 2011 in Concho, Okla.

We urge all Cheyenne and Arapaho veterans to attend. This meeting is for you. We will be discussing the final plans for the Memorial Monument Day celebration and we need your input. The celebration is in place and there are minor details to be added.

The Memorial Monument annual celebration is for all veterans, your families and loved ones. Let's honor those whose names are on the monument walls.

You are the ones that all those who lost their lives or came home crippled sacrificed their bodies and lives to protect and ensure your freedoms.

Classic Macaroni Salad

Cooking with USDA Foods

Recipes furnished by the
Cheyenne & Arapaho Food Distribution Program

4 cups uncooked elbow macaroni
1 cup mayonnaise
1/4 cup distilled white vinegar
2/3 cup white sugar
2 1/2 tablespoons prepared yellow mustard
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/2 teaspoon ground black pepper
1 large onion, chopped
2 stalks celery, chopped
1 green bell pepper, seeded and chopped
1/4 cup grated carrot (optional)
2 tablespoons chopped pimento peppers (optional)

Directions

Bring a large pot of lightly salted water to a boil. Add the macaroni, and cook until tender, about 8 minutes. Rinse under cold water and drain. In a large bowl, mix together the mayonnaise, vinegar, sugar, mustard, salt and pepper. Stir in the onion, celery, green pepper, carrot, pimentos and macaroni. Refrigerate for at least 4 hours before serving, but preferably overnight.

Powwows & Events CALENDAR

The 14th annual Peoria powwow

June 24-26, 2011 at the Peoria powwow grounds, 60610 E. 90 Road, Miami, Okla. For more information call Frank Hecksher at (918) 540-2535.

The 26th annual Iowa tribe of Oklahoma powwow

June 24-26, 2011 at the Bah-Kho-Je Chena powwow grounds in Perkins, Okla. For more information contact Ashlee Jacobsen at (405) 547-2948 or email monkapeme@yahoo.com.

The 37th annual Tonkawa Tribal powwow

June 24-26, 2011 one mile east and three-quarters mile south of Hwy. 60 at Ft. Oakland in Tonkawa, Okla. For more information call Don Patterson at (580) 628-2561.

The 65th annual Pawnee Indian Veterans Homecoming

June 30-July 3, 2011 at the Pawnee Memorial Football Field, Stadium Road in Pawnee, Okla. For more information call (918) 762-3621 or email dhane@pawneenation.org.

The seventh annual Ft. Marion and Sandcreek Descendant powwow

July 2-4, 2011 at the Concho powwow grounds in Concho, Okla. Gourd dance at 3 p.m. Parade at 7 p.m. For more information call James Blackbear Jr. at (405) 884-2740 or Carolyn or Marvin Black Jr. at (405) 422-1158.

ANNUAL MEMORIAL MONUMENT DAY

MAY 26, 2011
Concho, Okla.

Head Staff:
MC-Ed Wilson
HS-Max "Hoolie" Watan
HMD-Robert Greenwood
HLD-Amaris Sweezy
CoHost-American Legion Post 401 Ladies Auxillary
AD-Frankie Gilber

ALL VETERANS & FAMILIES INVITED

7:30 a.m. - Breakfast
Concho Lucky Star Casino
9:30 a.m. - Traditional Ceremony
Monument Wall
10 a.m. - Guest Speakers
11 a.m. - Honor March to
Concho Community Center
12 Noon - Lunch
1 p.m. Gourd Dance

Dental Screening for Seventh Graders

If you will be entering the 7th grade next fall this event is just for you!

El Reno Dental Clinic will be hosting a special dental screening and place fluoride and dental sealants as needed. Fluoride and sealants are preventative treatments to help decrease the amount of cavities in the mouth. Sealants are a protective coating placed over molars and premolars to seal the grooves of teeth where a toothbrush cannot reach.

WHEN: Thursday May 19
WHERE: El Reno Indian Health Center (1630-A US Hwy. 66 El Reno, OK 73036)
TIME: 3-8 PM
WHO: All entering 7th graders who qualify for IHS benefits

REMINDER

The BIA-HIE scholarship application deadline is June 1, 2011. Go to www.c-a-tribes.org/higher > education to print the application.

BRIEFS

The 18th annual Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Symposium

May 20-22, 2011 at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, N.M. For information contact Melissa Axelrod at axelrod@unm.edu. or visit www2.nau.edu.

The second annual Native American Health Care Conference/Native American Diabetes Workshop

May 23-24, 2011 at the Treasure Island Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nev. For more information or to register visit www.nativenationsevents.org.

Indian Country's Employment Law Summit

May 24-26, 2011 at the South Point Hotel and Conference Center in Las Vegas, Nev. For more information or to register visit www.falmouthinstitute.com.

Enhancing Tribal Sovereignty Through Agrrements

May 25-26, 2011 at the South Point Hotel and Conference Center in Las Vegas, Nev. For more information or to register visit www.falmouthinstitute.com.

Indian Country Human Resources Certification

June 6-10, 2011 at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque, N.M. For more information or to register visit www.falmouthinstitute.com.

The 2011 American Indian Parent Conference-Empowering our Native Families

June 6-7, 2011 at the Arizona State University in Tempe, Ariz. For more information visit www.aieacorp.org.

Robert's Rules and the Role of the Recording Secretary

June 7-8, 2011 in Las Vegas, Nev. Earn Parliamentarian certification. For more information or to register visit www.dciamerica.com.

The 14th annual Native Diabetes Prevention Conference

June 13-17, 2011 at the Eldorado Hotel and Spa in Santa Fe, N.M. For more information or to register visit www.aii.ou.edu/conferencestrainings/2011-native-diabetes-prevention-conference.

The National Congress of American Indians Mid-Year Conference

June 13-16, 2011 at the Frontier Airlines Convention Center in Milwaukee, WI. For more information or to register visit www.ncai.org.

The 2011 Native American Economic Development Conference

June 20-22, 2011 at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, Calif. For more information or to register visit www. namsinc.sytes.net.

The 2011 Native American Summer Conference

June 24-26, 2011 at the Lake Junaluska Conference and Retreat Center in N.C. For more information or to register visit www.lakejunaluska.com.

Dog soldiers

continued from page 6

this invasion of Indian country.

As the Dog Soldiers increased in members, they established a new domain for themselves. Dog Soldiers roamed east of the other Cheyenne bands, residing near the headwaters of the Republican and Smoky Hill between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers. In this region they camped and intermarried with Republican River Brule and Oglala Lakotas. By the 1860s, bands of Lakota warriors and Cheyenne Dog Soldiers became fused into a single unit. The "restless and warlike elements" of Brule and Oglala Lakotas were attracted by the defiant and obstinate nature of the Dog Soldiers, and vice versa. Together, the Cheyenne, their Arapaho associates, and the Lakotas would often form an informal alliance in the 1860s and 1870s to bar Euro-American settlement and fight the United States military on the central and northern Plains. Cheyenne warriors also rode with Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches on the southern Plains to resist the intrusion of whites into their hunting grounds there as well.

While most Cheyenne continued to honor the the civil chiefs for their wisdom and senior standing in society, young warriors gravitated toward militant factions such as the Dog Soldiers, for these were "men of direct action." They preferred the leaders of the Hotamitaneo over those leaders who advocated peace, even though there was still much sentiment for it among both the Northern and Southern Cheyenne. Elbridge Gerry, a rancher and a representative of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs who was friendly towards the Cheyenne, believed that increasing numbers of warriors "were determined to sweep the Platte and the country as far as they could" of settlers. He noted that the civil leaders were becoming increasingly powerless, for the "young men could not be controlled." Gerry witnessed an unusual example of the "young men's" militancy in 1863. In that year the Dog Soldiers "forbade" one of their own principal leaders, Bull Bear, from attending a Southern Cheyenne treaty council with Gerry.

The Dog Soldiers feared that Bull Bear might be swayed by the influence of the peace chiefs there. They were determined to prevent the cession of more of the Republican River and Smoky Hill River country through the signing of another disastrous treaty like that made at Ft. Wise, Colo., two years earlier.

Many observers during this time believed that the Dog Soldiers had taken control of the Southern Cheyenne. While the civil chiefs attempted to carry out their traditional authority, white officials steadily recognized the Hotamitaneo as the main source of tribal power.

Historical Note: Territorial Governor John Evans of Colorado in 1865 testified to Congress that the Dog Soldiers "took the control of the tribe mainly out of the hands of the chiefs." Civil chiefs such as Black Kettle, White Antelope and Spotted Horse could not restrain the Dogs from warrior activity, even after the council of chiefs had agreed upon peace, for this "vigilance committee [i.e. the Dog Soldiers] . . . managed the tribe instead of the chiefs." The army scout and interpreter Ben Clark maintained that the Dog Soldiers enjoyed superiority over the other Cheyenne bands. The Dog Soldiers, because of their numerical strength and "prestige of their leaders... practically ruled the tribe.... When the Dog Soldiers wanted war the whole tribe warred."

George Bent, the son of trader William Bent and Owl Woman, his Cheyenne wife, also contended that the Dog Soldiers were "wild and reckless" and hard to control. However, he credited them with being excellent raiders and premier warriors. During the 1860s, the Dog Soldiers struck rail stations, wagon trains, and settlements and temporarily held off further expansion into Cheyenne country. Unfortunately because of the Dog Soldiers activities (as well as those of other soldier societies), peaceful Cheyenne became the target of territorial militias and the American military. The most tragic case of this came with the slaughter of the peace chief Black Kettle's people at Sand Creek, Colorado, in November of 1864.

The destruction of Black Kettle's village had two significant impacts on Cheyenne warfare. First, other warrior societies than the Dog Soldiers, such as the Elks, Kit Foxes, and Bowstrings became alienated from the civil chiefs and their peace efforts. They would increasingly ride out and fight as unrestricted autonomous bands. Second, many Cheyenne became convinced that when fighting the United States they needed to be constantly prepared for war. In earlier decades, Cheyenne wars had usually been with other Plains peoples. These affairs were a seasonal activity. War parties generally fought in the warmer weather and ceased their martial activity during the winter months. But the surprise attack on the encampment at Sand Creek in the dead of winter changed all of this. In the words of a study by John H. Moore, "Cheyenne society was transformed onto a war footing," and thus military leaders came to the forefront of hierarchy. The Dog Soldiers set a trend of soldier societies maintaining a "permanent residence" in camp rather than being appointed by civil leadership on a seasonal basis. Military leaders were now firmly in control of the Cheyenne hierarchy.

Warriors who fought as members or associates of the Dog Soldiers were the Cheyenne nation's hope of repelling invasion. One such warrior was Roman Nose (Woo-Kay-Nay or "Arched Nose"). Roman Nose was a Northern Cheyenne who had distinguished himself among his people to such a high degree that the United States military misidentified him as the chief of the Cheyenne nation. Roman Nose was not a chief at all, but an influential member of the Crooked Lance warrior society. He was considered to be a "superb specimen of Cheyenne manhood," and was known by George Bent, who was also a member of the society. Bent describe Roman Nose as a "man of fine character, quiet and self-contained." At the same time, Roman Nose was a dangerous fighter who counted many coup and gained great prestige and high status in Cheyenne society. According to Bent, "All the Cheyenne, both men and women, held him in the highest esteem."

Roman Nose established himself as a warrior following the Sand Creek Massacre. To avenge the deaths of the Indian women and children at Sand Creek, an allied force of Cheyenne, Arapahoes and Lakotas began in the early part of 1865 to lay waste to 400 miles of settlement. They burned ranches, farms, and telegraph offices and drove off cattle. Denver was cut off from supplies and was virtually besieged. Roman Nose had come south to participate in the raids and rode with the Dog Soldiers, leading retaliatory strikes along the North and South Platte rivers in the early part of 1865. The Dog Soldiers and Roman Nose's own followers created such destruction on the Smoky Hill Road that it disrupted travel through though Kansas to Colorado. The government demanded that the Cheyenne cease the raiding or face extermination.

A peace parley between the Dog Soldiers and the United States Army was arranged for April 1867 at Pawnee Fork outside of Fort Larned, Kansas. Major General Winfield Hancock refused to talk with the Cheyenne until Roman Nose personally conferred with him. During the course of negotiations, Hancock moved his headquarters close to the Cheyenne lodges. This angered Roman Nose. Given the recent memory of the Sand Creek Massacre, the Cheyenne constantly feared for the safety of the women and children in camp. Roman Nose informed Hancock that the warriors were not afraid of his soldiers, and he bitingly remarked that Hancock's men looked "just like those who butchered the women and children" at Sand Creek. Hancock in turn became alarmed when the women and children fled the village, claiming that this might indicate the Cheyenne were preparing for a fight. Hancock's response was to destroy the village. This only created further enmity between the Dog Soldiers and the United States.

On Sept. 17, 1868, Roman Nose was killed while riding with Cheyenne Dog Soldiers, Sioux, and Arapaho warriors in an assault on a party of civilian scouts besieged on a small island in the Arickaree branch of the Republican River in eastern Colorado. The scouts, under the command of Col. George A. Forsyth, shot Roman Nose "in the small of the back as he passed" by their defense lines. His companions dragged him to safety, but he died within hours. The Dog Soldiers lost a great hero and patriot for the cause of Cheyenne freedom.

Despite several military setbacks, the Dog Soldiers continued to clash openly with Cheyenne peace advocates. By 1869, the most influential proponent of compromise, a Southern Cheyenne chief named Little Robe, felt that the militant Dog Soldiers were detrimental to the welfare of the Cheyenne people. He banished them from his camp. Little Robe was not a coward, but as a civil leader he felt it was his duty to pursue peace and preserve lives. He, like most peace chiefs of the Southern Cheyenne, was a realist and saw the futility in resisting the westward movement of settlers. He believed that the future of the Cheyenne rested in their ability to coexist peacefully in the same country with citizens of the United States. In 1874, during the Red River War, the Dog Soldiers quarreled with Little Robe once again. When the chief wanted to move his camp to the safe confines of the Darlington (Cheyenne-Arapaho) Indian Agency in [Oklahoma] Indian Territory, the Dog Soldiers voiced their opposition to this decision and shot Little Robe's horses.

During the period 1865-1877, the Cheyenne were in continual conflict with the United States military. By the latter 1860s, the tide was slowly turning against the Cheyenne nation as the army gradually wore down Indian resistance. In early 1869, Cheyenne Dog Soldiers inflicted severe punishment on the Kansas frontier. This was partly in retaliation for the attack of George Custer and the Seventh Cavalry on Black Kettle's village on the Washita River in Indian Territory in November 1868, as noted above. During this assault on this peaceful Cheyenne encampment, Black Kettle and his wife were killed. Over one hundred Cheyenne (mostly women and children) were killed or taken prisoner. Dog Soldiers also raided the frontier in response to an attack by Maj. Eugene A. Carr and seven troops of the Fifth Cavalry (led by William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody) against a Dog Soldier hunting camp on the Republican River in May of 1869.

Throughout the rest of May and June 1869, the Dog Soldiers led by Tall Bull and White Horse attacked white settlements in Jewell County, Kansas and along the Solomon River in that state. They were aided by their Lakota allies, led by Whistler of the Oglalas and Two Strikes and his Brules. The raiders burned farmhouses, stole horses and mules, and attacked teamsters. They also derailed a train on the tracks of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Units of the Seventh Cavalry under Custer were dispatched to Kansas to punish the Dogs but "caught only quick glimpses" of the Dog Soldiers, who moved too fast for the pursuing cavalrymen. The Dog Men broke camp on the bison-rich Republican River and headed for the South Platte River, where they believed they would not be pursued. However, they postponed crossing to the greater safety of the far bank. On July 11, 1869, Carr's Fifth Cavalry, with three companies of Pawnee auxiliaries led by Capt. Luther North, caught up with Tall Bull's Dog Soldier band as they were camped at Summit Springs, Colorado. Tall Bull was killed during the battle and Carr's command thereafter destroyed the village.

Two Dog Soldiers in particular died in the courageous tradition of Cheyenne warriors. Little Hawk, a 15 year-old, had a chance to escape. Instead he held his ground and fought a rear guard action, which allowed many of the Cheyenne women and children to escape. It was said of him later that he threw "his life away for the People, as a brave man should" when the Pawnee scouts struck him down. Another young Dog Soldier named Wolf With Plenty of Hair "staked himself out with a dog rope" in traditional fashion at the head of a ravine. The fighting around this man was very intense: "no one had time to pull the picket pin for Wolf With Plenty of Hair." He was found dead in the place he had pinioned himself, having not retreated an inch.

The Dog Soldiers lost over 60 men at Summit Springs, including a great leader. More seriously, they never regained their prominence as a separate political division of warriors. Survivors trickled north to the camps of the Northern Cheyenne and Lakotas, while other Dog Soldiers joined the militant faction of the Southern Cheyenne located on the South Fork of the Canadian River in the Panhandle region of Texas. These Cheyenne in Texas would join forces with the Kiowas and Comanches in the Red River War of 1874.

In September of 1874, Col. Nelson Miles and eight companies of the Sixth Cavalry, together with Col. Ranald Mackenzie and seven troops of the Fourth Cavalry, invaded the Panhandle. The commanders launched a brutal winter campaign against the Southern Cheyenne and their Comanche and Kiowa allies. Pursued by troops and unable to establish a winter camp, these Indians and their ponies faced starvation and were unprotected from the freezing cold.

By early 1875, the hostile elements of the Southern Cheyenne, including the remnants of the Dog Soldiers, were forced into submission and surrendered to Mackenzie. They agreed to live in exile and peace with other Southern Cheyenne and Arapahoes at the Darlington or Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation Agency in Indian Territory.

Historical Note: At the Little Big Horn, it was Crazy Horse, Lakota who defeated Reno's column, and it was the Cheyenne Dog Soldiers who led the attack against Custer's column. While the Lakota destroyed Reno, the Dog Soldiers decimated Custer. After Crazy Horse and the Lakota annihilated Reno, they, and the Arapaho, joined the Dog Soldiers against Custer and exterminated the U. S. 7th Cavalry.

In the North, the annihilation of George Custer's command at the Little Bighorn in June of 1876 was the last major triumph of the Lakotas and Northern Cheyenne. In retaliation, the Northern Cheyenne were relentlessly pursued by eleven companies of cavalry under Mackenzie, along with his Pawnee and Shoshone scouts. The pursuit ended when they located and leveled the encampment of Dull Knife on November 26, 1876, in the Powder River country of Northern Wyoming on November 26, 1876. The Northern and Southern Cheyenne were forced onto reservations.

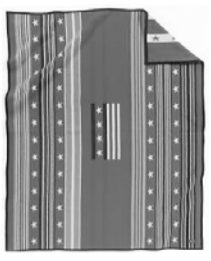
Several Indian agents asked the military societies to help keep the peace among the Cheyenne. The Dog Soldiers were particularly sought out by reservation officials to carry out this duty. But their obstinate nature and continued influence would pose a threat to government intentions. The Dog Soldiers reemerged during the reservation period of the 1880s as a force in opposition to the assimilation programs of agency officials. At Darlington Agency, Dog Soldiers at times harassed and humiliated those who tried to accept the government's policy of imposing the conquerors' social and economic systems.

Though the Dog Soldiers never approached the political and military power they once had, they remained revered by other Cheyenne. They are still held in respect today. Young Cheyenne are still recruited into this soldier clan. During the twentieth century, Dog Soldiers have served with the United States military in two World Wars and in the conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf region.

The rise of the Dog Soldiers demonstrated the dynamics of change among the Cheyenne and their ability to respond to a national crisis. The defeat at Summit Springs ended their prominence as a major force in opposition to United States expansion across the Great Plains. As Peter Powell succinctly stated, "The people never forgot their bravery."

Medicine Wind News holds Veteran's Benefit Raffle
Rt. 1, Box 87, Walters, Oklahoma 73572

Benefit Raffle for Veterans with
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
TO BE DRAWN ON JULY 4, 2011
Do Not Have to be Present to Win



1st Prize
A Grateful Nation
Pendleton Blanket
honoring military
Veterans

2nd Prize
Lady's 3B Western
Leather Suede Jacket
Size Large

3rd Prize
Myron Beeson 6/500 print
Beeson is an enrolled
Hopi Navajo member
who donates his work
to help Veterans

FOR INFORMATION WRITE TO MEDICINE WIND NEWS
RT. 1, BOX 87, WALTERS, OKLA. 73572 OR
EMAIL MEDICINEWINDNEWS@YAHOO.COM

NEED IMMEDIATELY - 30 MORE REGISTRATIONS IN ORDER TO HOLD YOUTH CAMP.
PLEASE REGISTER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Diabetes Prevention
Youth Camp!
June 2-4, 2011

Brought to you by the C&A Diabetes Wellness Program in conjunction with Clinton I.H.S.

INVITED:
Native Youth Ages 9-14
June 2-4, 2011 at SWOSU
Weatherford, Okla.

All meals & snacks provided

SPACE LIMITED
FIRST 50 APPLICATIONS

Contact the C&A Diabetes Wellness Program
for Application & Additional Information
(405) 422-7723

Parents are invited to attend Sat. morning, June 4
NOTE: 1 parent's attendance is REQUIRED

COMPLETED APPLICATIONS DUE
MAY 20, 2011 BY 5 P.M.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Happy Birthday!
Abbie Lea May 17
I love you with
all my heart!
Always, auntie Coli.

Happy 11th Birthday
Abigail Lea Marie
May 17
We love you very much and
are so proud of all you do.
Keep up the great work.
Love, mom, Buvi,
and Chubbyz

A very special Happy
Birthday to my nephew A.J.
Allen Sioux Jr.
May 25
I'm so proud of you, keep
up the good work.
Love you,
your auntie Kenzie

Happy Birthday Alex!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.

Happy Birthday
Amy Riggles
May 20
I watched you take your first
steps and watched as you
made your steps to where
you are now.
For that I am very proud
of you. You are doing an
amazing job with Aria, Brea
and Sophia.
Keep up the good work.
May God continue to watch
over you and the girls.
Love granny

We want to wish you a very
Happy 65th Birthday
to Angelo Sleeper Sr.
May 4
Love Susan, Kendra, Kay
Kay, Dlow, James, Nohii,
Zhoni, Anakin, Melissa, JC,
Nika and the girls, Nick and
Rose, Mary and the rest of
the family.
We love you daddy.

Happy Birthday Bettzy!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.

Happy 29th Birthday
George W. Eaglenest
May 26
From your wife
and children.

Happy Birthday Briana!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Clinton Head Start.

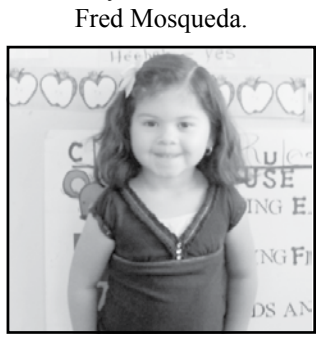
Welcome to Cedar and Sage
Fletcher born Jan. 6, 2011
at Integris Hospital in
Yukon, Okla.
Parents are Stephen
Fletcher and Latoya Lowe.
Grandparents are
Mary Fletcher and
Fred Mosqueda.

Happy Birthday Gage!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.

A dad is a person who is
loving and kind, and often
he knows what you have
on your mind.
He's someone who listens,
suggests, and defends.
A dad can be one of your
very best friends!
He's proud of your triumphs,
but when things go wrong, a
dad can be patient,
helpful and strong.
In all that you do, a dad's
love plays a part.
There's always a place for
him deep in your heart.
And each year that passes,
you're even gladder.
More grateful and proud just
to call him your dad!
Thank you, dad…
For listening and caring, for
giving and sharing,
but especially for
just being you!
Happy Birthday Dad!!!
We love you very much,
Shelly, Sonya, Sylvia,
Summer and Shylia.

Happy 4th Birthday
George C. Eaglenest
May 11
From momma, big sister,
and little sister.

Happy Birthday George!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.



Happy Birthday Iris!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.

Happy Birthday
Chris and Jimmy
Tachawwickah
May 4

Happy Birthday
Paige Kristen Primeaux….
8 years old!!!
To our little tomboy who's
maturing into a
beautiful young girl….
Just want to wish our bunny
a Happy Birthday….
We'll always do everything
for you and you know that…
you are our precious
little girl always.
Love mom, dad, Logan,
Chandler, grandma Freda
and grandpa Charlie.

Happy 18th Birthday
Payton Nicole
I absolutely love you!!
There is nothing in this
world I wouldn't do for you.
You are the light of my life
and the joy in my soul.
May all your dreams come
true, remember to dream
big, but be sure to catch all
the small joys life
will bring you.
Loving you always,
momma.

Happy Birthday
to my honey

Eric T. Anquoe
May 21
Love Chris

Happy Birthday Sierra!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.

Happy Birthday
Juliana!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Clinton Head Start.

Happy 6th Birthday!!!
Korey Edmond Mahseet
We love u so much bubba!!!
Love momma Adrienne,
Leah and Noe.
Kisses and hugs from Ko-
Ko, baby Jace, the Mahseet
and Buffalomeat families.

Happy Birthday!
Laney Jo ~ May 16
I love you with
all my heart!
Always, auntie Coli.

Happy 3rd Anniversary
Sonya and Armondo Bonilla
From Shelly and the boys!

Happy Birthday
Allen Red
Bird Sr.
May 28
Love, the
Roman
Nose families.

Happy Birthday!
Mary Botone FourHorns
May 4

Samantha June and
Cameron Morton May 5

Hocheny Keith Botone
May 5

Angelo Sleeper, Sr. May 7

Tanner Ray Brown May 9

Jessie Marie Morton
Botone May 12

Michael Martin May 20

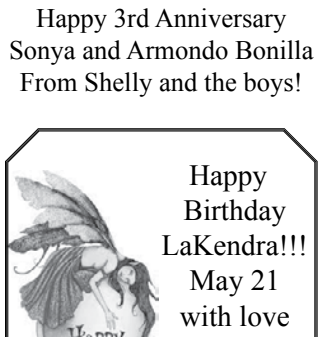
Happy Belated Birthday to
Shirley Noline Ward

The first time you
touched me, I felt love.
I would not know what it
feels like to be loved if it
was not for you.
I am forever grateful
for your love.
Always your Hokte.

In loving memory
Derick Deere
August 26, 1991 to
May 24, 2010
There will never be
another like you son.
I love and miss you more
than anything in
this whole world.

Happy Birthday
Tulane Wilson
May 7

Happy Birthday Jayla!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Clinton Head Start



Happy
Birthday
LaKendra!!!
May 21
with love
from your
family in
Watonga.

Happy Birthday
BE-DA-BO

Keep your head up and
maintain through these
moments of solitude we
will touch the street again.
From Mr. Jim
big love and much respect
till we get free.

Happy Birthday
Wenonah Wagner
May 18
From family and
friends

Thank you for your love
and support throughout my
life. Even when times were
hard you gave the strength
to move forward.
Thank you for giving me
life most of all. Thank you
for always being there and
being that strong person
that I've always looked up
to. You have been through
tough time in you life and
managed to never give
up. You remained always to
smile you are an inspiration
in my life as well as others.
Love you always
from my heart,
your son, Edwin.

Happy Birthday Torence!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.

Happy Birthday Tristen!!!
From your friends
and teachers at
Concho Head Start.

Happy Mother's Day
Anna Marie!

Thank God for you, mom.
She is a woman
of strength and dignity…
When she speaks,
her words are wise,
and kindness is the rule
for everything she says…
Proverbs 31:25-26
Love you,
your Sage family!

Congratulations to
Cameron Longknife
May
student of
the month
El Reno
Rose
Witcher
Grade
School
I'm so proud of you!
Love grandma Christine.

Happy Birthday
Kerminator
May 28
Love, the Roman
Nose family

Happy Belated Mother's
Day to my Sisters
I love you!!

Beverly Morton Brown
Jesse Morton Botone
Corrine Ann Morton
Love Christine

Happy 3rd Birthdy
Marcellus James Fletcher
Love mom, dad,
and big brother R.J.

Happy Birthday
James Allen Redbird
April 11

Love you, mom, dad,
grandma chick, auntie JoJo,
sis CeCe, little BJ Ephriam
and Woodson Creek.

Happy Birthday
Lucas Russell
May 14

Laquita Hail
May 15
Lorina Kay Birdshead
May 31
From Kenzie

I would like to
wish a very special
and Happy birthday
to my cousins

Christina Birdshead
June 22
Ralph Birdshead
June 28
From your cousin Kenzie

Employment Opportunities

Submit tribal application, resume, diploma, transcripts, valid Oklahoma state driver's license, and CDIB to: Personnel Department P.O. Box 38 Concho, OK 73022 or e-mail: whaag @c-a-tribes.org

Transit Drivers II
On Call-3 Positions
Closing Date: Until Filled

QUALIFICATIONS:

Must possess or be willing to attend training programs to gain CPR and CDL certifications. Must pass a pre-employment drug screening process and subject to random drug testing. Must maintain a clean driving record and may be required to provide a Motor Vehicle Report (MVR). Must be able to lift a minimum of 50 lbs. with no physical barriers. Must possess the ability to communicate effectively both orally and written. Must possess high school diploma, possible completion of a commercial driving training program and defensive driving program. Experience may be an acceptable equivalent.

SALARY: Negotiable

Teacher Aides (2)
Head Start-Canton
Closing Date: May 16, 2011

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school diploma or GED certification required and minimum of one year experience working in an early childhood education classroom or an equivalent combination of training and experience with willingness to obtain additional training and/or obtain additional training or CDA or state certificate as requested. Ability to work effectively with low-income and special needs children. Ability to function effectively in cross-cultural situations. Ability to use positive approach in directing and redirecting child behavior and work cooperatively as a member of a team. Current Childhood Emergency/CPA or First Aide/CPR certification or the ability to obtain one and CDL required. Obtain and hold current food handler's card or the ability to obtain one. Maintain compliance with Criminal History Registry and agrees to random drug testing.

SALARY: Negotiable

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal offices will be closed Monday, May 30, 2011 in observance of Memorial Day. Offices will reopen Tuesday, May 31, 2011 at 8 a.m.

CHR-Temporary
Seiling, Okla. Area
Closing Date: Until filled

QUALIFICATIONS:

Cheyenne or Arapaho tribal member preferred. Have EMT, medical assistant, CMA, or CNA experience. Have current CPR certification. Valid Oklahoma state driver's license and be insurable under the tribe's insurance. Must reside in service area. Must pass a physical and be in good physical condition. Must pass basic CHR training and first responder training within one year. Travel required in duties. Submit program PCC and mileage/maintenance on a weekly basis. Maintain GSA vehicle responsibility. Must pass OSBI background check. Must have minimum of high school diploma or G.E.D. Must have own reliable vehicle and residential telephone. Must be able to work outside of normal working hours as needed. Other duties as assigned.

SALARY: Negotiable

Lucky Star Casino

CLINTON NOW HIRING

Lucky Star Casino Clinton is now hiring for all positions. We believe that our employees are our most valuable asset and look forward to you becoming part of our team.

Lucky Star Casino Clinton is opened 24/7 and offers great advancement opportunities, competitive wages, and full medical, dental and vision plus 401K!

Please contact the Clinton HR Department at (580) 323-6599 to learn more.

Lucky Star Casino Clinton is an EOE and practices tribal preference in hiring. Be part of our team where excellent guest service, fun and excitement are the ingredients for an incredible career!

Caseworker IIM
Social Services
Closing Date: Until Filled

QUALIFICATIONS:

Prefer bachelors degree in social work or related field preferred; or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Require two years of experience in professional related field and supervisory experience. Work flexible hours and willing to work after normal business hours. Possess communication skills, written and oral, to relate to Indian and non-Indian communities, other agencies and the general public. Maintain a high level of confidentiality on all client matters and other matters protected by the Privacy Act as well as other confidentiality regulations. OSBI and criminal background check required and be adjudicated appropriately. Must possess a current Oklahoma driver's license to operate a government owned vehicle. Prefer knowledge of Cheyenne and Arapaho/Native American cultures and values. Work with difficult clientele with various social problems and/or needs. Cheyenne and Arapaho preference.

SALARY: Negotiable

Fence Crew/Laborer
Economic Development
Closing Date: Continuous

QUALIFICATIONS:

Dependable, physically fit and able to lift a minimum of 75 lbs. or more. Knowledgeable in operating farm equipment. Willing to work until daily tasks are completed. Must be able to work on an on-call basis. High school diploma or GED required and valid Oklahoma driver's license.

SALARY: Negotiable

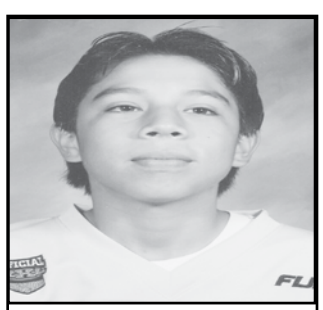
Substitute Teacher
Head Start-Canton
Closing Date: May 16, 2011

QUALIFICATIONS:

Must have a valid Oklahoma driver's license. Must be in good physical health which allows lifting and moving. Knowledge of head start regulations is desirable. Ability to work independently. A high school diploma or GED certification required. Must be familiar with federal, regional, state and local tribal regulations as they apply to the specific area of program operations.

SALARY: Negotiable

Congratulations
I am so proud of you
for your High School
accomplishments and
everything you do.
As you enter college I know
your perseverance and hard
work will continue. Always
remember you have
caring and loving families
standing behind you.
Always loving you, always
and forever, mom and
all of your families.
Cheyenne and Kiowa
love you and are so proud
of you as well!
From all of us, especially
Maverick and
Andrew to you.
Loving you forever and
always, your family.



Happy Birthday
Jonathan M. Reyes
May 9
I love you very
much grandson.
Love granny.

House Parent
Emerg. Youth Shelter
Closing Date: Continuous

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school diploma or G.E.D. required with preference given to post secondary training in the following related fields, child development, nutrition, culinary arts and psychology. One year experience working in situations related to children. Must be able and willing to work alternating shifts on weekends, nights and holidays. Must retain a valid Oklahoma driver's license and have a clean driving record. Must pass criminal record check. Must have a telephone or cell phone at place of residence. Three current letters of references required. Current TB skin test or chest x-ray and pass complete physical examination.

SALARY: Negotiable

Construction Superintendent
Economic Development
Closing Date: May 16, 2011

QUALIFICATIONS:

Verifiable experience required. Ability to accept immediate employment. Stable work history. Excellent character and work ethics. Dependable and conscientious. Professional conduct. Ten plus years experience minimum. Trade skill an all phases of construction preferred. Background check required for all employment. Must have driver's license. Must have working knowledge of heavy equipment. Must be multi-task person. Able to handle multiple projects at the same time.

SALARY: Negotiable

Substitute Teacher
Head Start-Clinton
Closing Date: May 16, 2011

QUALIFICATIONS:

Must have a valid Oklahoma driver's license. Must be in good physical health which allows lifting and moving. Knowledge of head start regulations is desirable. Ability to work independently. A high school diploma or GED certification required. Must be familiar with federal, regional, state and local tribal regulations as they apply to the specific area of program operations.

SALARY: Negotiable

Congratulations
Shaylin M. Pedro on
obtaining your High
School diploma and getting
accepted into college.
You will do great in
whatever you set your mind
to. We are so proud of you
and love you so much!!
Love mom, dad (Derwin),
Rico and Delanie, auntie
Vanessa, uncle's Bubba,
Truman, Anthony and auntie
Marissa! I'm sure she is
looking down with
the biggest smile!!
Shaylin is the granddaughter
of Phyllis and Edwin
Naranjo and Virgil Pedro.
We would like to give
special recognition to her
other grandpa Melvin
Roman Nose for always
giving encouragement
to her and her education
throughout her life!!
Thank you, Melvin!!

Happy 3rd Anniversary
Sonya and Armondo Bonilla
From Shelly and the boys!

Laborer
Economic Development
Closing Date: Continuous

QUALIFICATIONS:

Ability to accept immediate employment. Ability to lift a minimum of 75 lbs. Ability and knowledge to operate light weight equipment. Must be physically fit to withstand various types of manual labor. Prefer knowledge of landscaping- planting flowers and shrubs. Must have stable work history, be dependable and be conscientious. Must have knowledge in performing general repair duties. Must have painting experience. Must submit to a background check. Must have high school diploma or GED. Must have current driver's license.

SALARY: Negotiable

Teacher Aide
Head Start-Clinton
Closing Date: May 16, 2011

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school diploma or GED certification required and minimum of one year experience working in an early childhood education classroom or an equivalent combination of training and experience with willingness to obtain additional training and/or obtain additional training or CDA or state certificate as requested. Ability to work effectively with low-income and special needs children. Ability to function effectively in cross-cultural situations. Ability to use positive approach in directing and redirecting child behavior and work cooperatively as a member of a team. Current Childhood Emergency/CPA or First Aide/CPR certification or the ability to obtain one and CDL required. Obtain and hold current food handler's card or the ability to obtain one. Maintain compliance with Criminal History Registry and agrees to random drug testing.

SALARY: Negotiable

Happy Birthday
Marina Dayton
May 7
When you were little you
were so cute and look what
happened. You have proved
to be a very beautiful person
inside and out. I am very
proud of you and your
accomplishments
that you have obtained.
Remember I love
you very much,
Granny.

Family Service Coordinator
Head Start-Canton
Closing Date: May 16, 2011

QUALIFICATIONS:

Knowledge of the principles and practices of social work and human behavior and knowledge of human development and health. Knowledge of computer data entry processes. Ability to interpret and extensive variety of instructions. Ability to summarize conclusions and instructions, then make recommendations and develop implementation strategies. Ability to maintain strict confidentiality at all times, including the ability to recognize situations in which confidentiality is required. Basic computer skills are required.

The above knowledge and abilities are typically required through a combination of education and experience equivalent to a degree in social work or related human service field and one year experience working with disadvantaged and low income clients or five years experience delivering social services to disadvantaged and low income families and minimum one year of college coursework required. AA/BA degree preferred. Must be willing and able to obtain Basic First Aide and CPR Certification within the initial probationary period and maintain certification. Acceptable tuberculosis screening results, a clear criminal records check and an initial health exam are required. Must obtain a CDL license and school bus certificate within six months of employment.

SALARY: Negotiable

Warehouse Tech II
Food Distribution-Watonga
Closing Date: May 16, 2011

QUALIFICATIONS:

High school graduate or GED certification with two years experience in a similar position. Must pass a physical examination. Must be able to moderate to heavy lifting. Must posses an Oklahoma CDL and forklift operator's license. Cheyenne and Arapaho preference.

SALARY: Negotiable

Happy Birthday
To my pride and joys.
Grandma loves
you very much.
Happy 17th Birthday
May 17
Love you mom, Tracy,
grandma, grandpa Sherry
and Waymon.

Hinóno'eitíít Arapaho Language "Word of the Day"

Gray-Neniicee'ee'

Pronounced: Nah-knee-jah-aah

Cheyenne Language "Word of the Day"

Wednesday: Nexa éšeëva

Pronounced: i nisshii no'i

Literal Translation: It is the 2nd Day

IN THE TRIAL COURT
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES
P.O. BOX 102
CONCHO, OKLAHOMA 73022

FELICIA MARIE BULLCOMING)
Plaintiff)
vs.) Case No: JFD-2011-0007
JOEL GUERRERO)
Defendant)

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA FILED APR 19 2011
IN THE TRIAL COURT
DOCKET____ PAGE____
FILM____ IMAGE____
____ COURT CLERK
Maria C. Reyes DEPT

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION

The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes to: JOEL GUERRERO

You are hereby notified that Felicia Marie Bullcoming has filed in this Court a Petition For Dissolution of Marriage and that said Petition is hereby set for a Hearing to be heard in the Courtroom of said Trial Court of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, 700 Black Kettle Boulevard, Concho, Oklahoma, on the 7TH day of JUNE, 2011 at 10:00 A.M., at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why said custody should not be granted.

Dated this 19Th day of April, 2011.

Maria C. Reyes
Maria C. Reyes, Deputy Court Clerk
Cheyenne and Arapaho Trial Court

Plaintiff:
Felicia Marie Bullcoming
213 N. O Ave
El Reno, OK 73036

Memorium

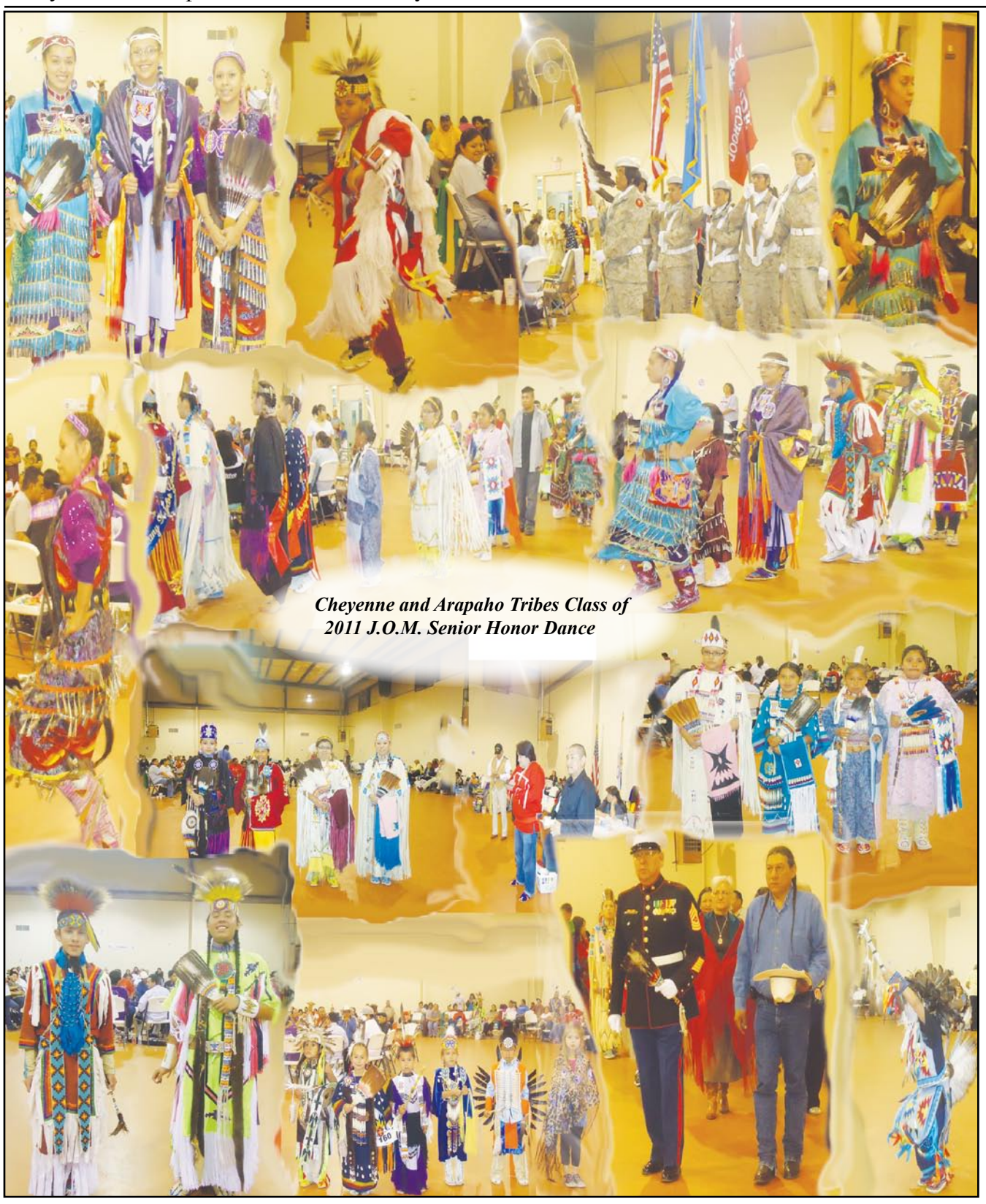
Roberta Dawn Sleeper Whitlow was born on June 18, 1963 in Clinton, Okla. to Robert Wallace and Wynona (Bird) Sleeper. She passed away on April 24, 2011 in Oklahoma City at the age of 47. Roberta attended Geary Schools.

Roberta enjoyed collecting Indian jewelry, being with her children and grandchildren.

She was a member of the Thewarle Indian Baptist Church.

Survivors include her children, Michelle Whitlow, Tia Whitlow and Edmond Whitlow, all of Geary, Okla., three grandchildren, Jesse Thunderbull Jr., Isaiah Thunderbull both of Geary, Okla. and Andrea Bradwell of Lawton, Okla., 12 siblings, Wanda Bird Bedford of AL, Robert John Sleeper of El Reno, Okla., Carl Sleeper of Arapaho, WY, Timothy Durfee of MI, Robert Brown Jr. of Geary, Okla. Maurice Brown of Watonga, Okla. Dupree Brown of Geary, Okla., Henry Brown of Geary, Okla., M.D. Spottedcorn of Hitchcock, Okla., Josie Sleeper of El Reno, Okla., Pam Sleeper of El Reno, Okla., Rebecca Soxie of Glencoe, Okla, Amick Sleeper, Jr. of Breemerton, WA, Emmanuel Rowlodge of Geary, Okla. Verna Thunder and family of WY, and many nieces, nephews, other relatives and friends.

She was preceded in death by her parents, Robert and Wynona Sleeper, husband, Eastman Whitlow Jr., one son, Justin Whitlow, one grandchild, DeShawn Bradwell, aunts, Edwina Beaver Brown, Mary Lou Blackbear and uncles, Mark Whitebear, Henry Sleeper and Amick Sleeper.



Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Class of 2011 J.O.M. Senior Honor Dance

2011 JOM senior honor dance

I would like to take a moment to thank all the many people that were involved in the success of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes Class of 2011 J.O.M. Senior Honor Dance. It took many many people a lot of time to get everything organized.

First I would like to thank all of the head staff, Max Watan III, Frank Mosqueda, David Ramos, Wilma Big Medicine, Daniel Cloud, Sierra Littleman, Douglas Keesie, Lillian Lime, Marie Whiteman, Melvin Whitebird, Roy Bates, the Riverside Indian School Colorguard, the Clinton Service Unit, all of the princesses that came, the J.O.M. officers who were in attendance and assisted with the cooking and serving of the meal and selling raffle tickets.

Thank you to all of those persons that donated raffle items (so many to mention we thank them all), to the Seniors that were in attendance, because without you, we wouldn't have had a dance, to Jane Nightwalker for donating the funds to pay for the building usage.

To Bruce Whiteman for his donation of paperware, to Karen Little Coyote, Culture and Heritage, for donation of food voucher, to Lucky Star for the monetary donation, to the Indian Education Committee members, Katie Kodaseet,Vice-Chairman, and Leda Joyce Walking Night, Secretary, to Francine Williams, J.O.M. coordinator, and all the J.O.M. officers who were there to help represent Weatherford, Clinton, Watonga, Thomas, and Geary, Okla.

If anyone is left out, I do apologize but all the efforts made by so many were greatly appreciated.

All of the proceeds from the dance went to the Senior incentive awards that the J.O.M. seniors will be receiving upon graduation. I want to wish all the seniors the very best in their future endeavors.

Thank you!

Winona Youngbird-Chairman
Indian Education Committee

CATC CORNER

Submitted by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College

This year's Convocation at Southwestern Oklahoma State University (SWOSU) was held on May 7, 2011. It was a historical date for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College since enrolled Cheyenne citizen Oveta Lira of Clinton, Okla. received an Associate in Science Degree in American Indian Studies. This was the first time SWOSU awarded an associate degree, which are usually awarded only at it's Sayre, Okla. campus. Lira was among approximately 494 students receiving bachelor and master's degrees.

Lira was admitted to SWOSU and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College in August 2008 upon the insistence of her son, Elijah. Elijah wanted his mom to reach her educational potential. Once accepted, Lira entered university life as a non-traditional scared, single mom but determined to learn. Since that significant day, she has succeeded in her educational and personal journey facing critical obstacles along the way. During the 2009 spring break, Lira suffered a stroke. She worked quickly to rejuvenate her brain and returned to class in a short few weeks after the sudden illness. A joyful celebration occurred as she earned a 4.0 GPA at the end of the semester. Simply, she never gave up.

Lira attributes her success to many, one of whom is the President of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College, Dr. Henrietta Mann. Dr. Mann has inspired many students during her 35-year tenure as professor and higher education administrator. At the request of former Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes' Gov. Darrell Flyingman, Department of Education former Executive Director, Quinton Roman Nose and the members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Educational Authority, which transitioned into the Board of Regents, Dr. Mann accepted their offer to lead the tribal college. She is retired from Montana State University, although she continues to serve as special assistant to the President. She took a leave of absence in 2008 to return to her Tribe, birthplace and alma mater SWOSU, from which she had graduated in 1954.

Oveta Lira

SWOSU has quite a history. In 1901 the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature established the Southwestern Normal School, although the first classes of the school did not meet until 1903. At first, the Normal School offered a two-year training and four-year prep school for those students not qualified for college. In 1920 the preparatory or academy courses were eliminated and two additional years of college work were added. Later the Southwestern Normal School became the Southwestern State Teachers College and the first baccalaureate degrees were awarded in May 1921. In 1974 the college became Southwestern Oklahoma State University. Again on July 1, 1987, the Oklahoma Legislature made a milestone decision to merge Sayre Junior College with SWOSU.

On Aug. 25, 2006, yet, another historical change occurred through a Memo of Understanding between the Board of Regents for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College and SWOSU. The dreams of grandparents and visionary leaders were recognized through the subsequent opening of the tribal college, which was established in the Old Science building on the campus of SWOSU. To date, 35 graduates have received 36 degrees through the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College and it's partner/host institution Southwestern at Sayre.

In it's continued development, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College submitted a proposal to the Oklahoma State Regents to consider the addition of three new Associate in Science degrees in American Indian Studies, Children's Teachers [Early Childhood], and General Studies. After months of paperwork, detail and discussion, the Oklahoma State Regents approved the additional programs during a regularly scheduled Sept. 9, 2010 meeting. The approved additions complement the first approved degree of Tribal Administration.

Tribal students are warmly invited to achieve their dreams of higher education, and that time is now. Dr. Mann and the staff of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College are waiting to assist you with admission and enrollment processes plus offering courses such as tribal languages, history, literature, belief systems, and the constitution. It also offers its own section of College Success for entering students. Consider joining the four of them at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal College and follow your dreams. Your attendance would be most welcome and be a unique educational experience in an institution of higher education that is dedicated to the Cheyenne and Arapaho people.

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• Resume Writing
• CPR Certification
• Banking Information
• Nutrition
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OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY
OCU pledges to recruit, select and promote diversity by providing equality of opportunity for all persons • SL19211

Native American film company host auditions

By Rebecka Lyman Reporter/Ad Sales

Photos by Rebecka Lyman

Kaylee Park, cinematographer (l) and Mark Williams, Native Boy Productions prepare to watch auditions for various roles in the upcoming series the Fry Bread Kid.

In a quiet room within the Moore Public Library, Native American children read scripts hoping for a role in an upcoming film series.

On April 25, 2011 Mark Williams, Native Boy Productions, film producer, held auditions for the *Fry Bread Kid*, scheduled to begin production on May 28, 2011.

"I wrote and produced my first short film about seven years ago," Williams said. "Somehow the film festival got a hold of it and they said they wanted to show it … I have a niche for writing, so I just kept going with it."

Williams said that he wanted a refreshing look at how Native stories were told.

"I have always had a love for movies," Williams said.

Williams goal for the first auditions were to cast three boys and one girl between the ages of 12 to 14 for the first episode.

"The first episode is mainly our introduction to the main characters in our story so Josie doesn't have a real adventure yet but we are hoping to set it up to where our audience can't wait to see what happens next or what adventures he will get into," Williams said. "Even though this story is about fry bread, which obviously is a universal love for almost all Natives, I want the story to be relatable to everyone. We have some clear Native jokes in there and references and it will primarily be an all Native American cast, but a kid using his imagination is what this story comes down to."

Williams said *Fry bread Kid* is a bedtime story being told by the older version of Josie as he remembers past times.

"Josie finds a best friend, meets a girl who he has a crush on and he has to put up with the school bully. You don't have to be Indian to have gone through those experiences," Williams said. "This is a funny, heartwarming story told through the eyes of a boy with a clever imagination ... who just so happens to be Native American."

Sitting in the quite room and going over the script with his mother Ann, was Aaron Pennokee, 11, a fifth grader at Stone Ridge Elementary Public Schools who hoped for a part in the new series. His mother said her son had always played lead roles for school plays and was excited about this one.

"I am auditioning for the role of young Josie," Pennokee said with a smile.

Williams said he has, in the past, normally cast friends and family for the films he has written.

"This time I have gone outside of that … holding auditions," Williams said.

After Williams watched and listened to all the auditions he had his new cast chosen.

"The cast for this series includes Yatika Warrington, age 14, from Norman, who will be playing Charles the Bully. Bo Deer, age 12, from Shawnee, who will be playing Thomas, Josie's sidekick and Aaron Pennokee, age 11, from Piedmont, who will be playing Josie. There are a couple of girls from the auditions who I am still considering for the role of Feather," Williams said.

Williams was born in Claremore, Okla. but grew up in Bennington, Okla. The series, *Fry bread kid* is William's seventh project. He said he went to school, got a business degree and worked for a bank right out of high school but his passion was writing and films. Williams said he grew up listening to stories told by his elders and friends and one day he decided to write a screenplay … the rest is history.

"We will be creating a Website at some point where people can go see our episodes as we shoot them and eventually watch the entire series," Williams said.

Aaron Pennokee with his mother, Ann, reading over the script together before he auditions for the role of Josie.

For more information about Native Boy Productions email nativeboyproductions@yahoo.com.

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